The Bombay Gazette.

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TEN PAGES]

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*ORIENTAL	5264	E. Spicer	12th Sept.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	19th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	26th "
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	10th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7536	C. H. S. Tocque	17th "
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th "
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st "

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.
The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.
Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.
The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th August, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.
PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Flandin	10th Sept. 1903.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Coispellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.
S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain G. Guiennet, to sail on or about the 18th Sept. 1903
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich.	4,225	18th Sept. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 402	Rs. 150.

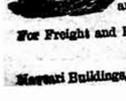
RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Sept. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,405 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on the 11th inst.
For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Maneri Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 1st September, 1903.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 11th Sept., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 7th September, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,100 tons, on TUESDAY, the 8th Sept., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bundr. Abbas, Lingg, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.
S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 8th Sept., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 22nd Sept., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept, 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	15th Oct, 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.
BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept, 1903.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.
WELL WORTH A TRIAL
Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.
Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.
(Established 1762.)
T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 120
T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 62
T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts ..... Rs. 50
Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle :—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.
GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS
AND
CHAIN PURSES.
LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
SMALLER SIZE " " Rs. 185, Rs. 195, Rs. 225, and Rs. 285
PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.
INSPECTION INVITED.
We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.
CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.
18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.
SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS
at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.
ALSO
OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS
TO MATCH
CURRENT LINES.
CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.
WEST END WATCH CO.
11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

A GOOD CIGAR
SHOULD POSSESS
FRAGRANT BOUQUET
AND
DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.
IT SHOULD DRAW
EASILY
AND
BE MADE OF THE
BEST TOBACCO.
BAHADURS
POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

CANVAS! CANVAS! CANVAS!
LARGE STOCKS OF SAIL,
PAULIN AND WATERPROOF CANVAS ALWAYS ON HAND
SAIL, AWNINGS AND PAULINS MADE TO ORDER.
STEEL WIRE ROPES
OF ALL SIZES AND DESCRIPTIONS.
MUNICIPAL, MARINE AND RAILWAY STORES.
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
3, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

KNICKNACKS,
IN DAINTY AND SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
SUITABLE AS.—
SOUVENIRS
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
WEDDING PRESENTS
GYMKHANA PRIZES
ETC., ETC.
Extensive Assortments of Fancies suitable for Presentation Purposes in small Silver and Gold Ware may be seen in our SHOW ROOM. New Patterns are constantly added.
SPECIALITIES
HIGH CLASS DIAMOND WORK

NECKLACES	BROOCHES
PENDANTS	BRACELETS
TIARAS	RINGS

A Good Assortment always in Stock in Variety and Novelty in Design.
MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ARIEL CYCLES.
Rs. 200 CASH OR HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
CYCLE CAPES FOR THE MONSOON.
FOOTBALLS, CRICKET BALLS,
HOT WATER BOTTLES
AND
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.
FRESH STOCK OF CARRIAGE RUBBER NOW ON SHOW.
INSPECTION INVITED. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
SOLE AGENTS :
THE CORONATION CYCLE
AND
RUBBER GOODS DEPOT,
POONA : Messrs. PRIEST & Co. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. CALCUTTA : Messrs. MAUD & Co.

ASTHMA SEDATIVE, SUBSIDES PAROXYMS in a short time; operates by dissolving the congealed phlegm, renders respiration more easy
F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay. NEMESIS. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.

"SCANDINAVIA M. C. M." SOLID WOVEN COTTON BELTING.
(NOT IN PLIES)
An Improved Type Specially Manufactured for India
— IS —
PRACTICALLY AND MECHANICALLY ONE OF THE BEST DRIVING BELTS.
It is STRONGER and has GREATER GRIPPING Power than LEATHER.
"Scandinavia" will not slip when wet, is not damaged by oil, and runs well crossed. Is not affected by HEAT or MOISTURE.
LARGE STOCKS HELD.
ALL WIDTHS and ANY LENGTHS SUPPLIED.
AGENTS : H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KURRACHEE AND BOMBAY.

WEDDING CAKES, Artistically Decorated and Almond Iced, made to any size, at Re. 1-8 per lb.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS, Each Ornament complete with Bouquet, from Rs. 5 to 25 each. (A large selection to choose from.)
WEDDING CAKE STANDS : Designs submitted and made to order.
WEDDING CRACKERS, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3-8 per box.
WEDDING FAVORS, (with Satin Ribbon and Flowers).
WEDDING FLAGS, White Silk, As. 12 and Re. 1 each.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS, a beautiful assortment.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES, in four sizes, from Re. 1 per dozen.
CONFETTI, Etc. Etc. Etc.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 6th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, Shed No. 4.

All Claims for Damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Rubattino Company.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. JOHANNISBERGER, K Shed, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments, ex above vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 7th September, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in B. Shed, Prince's Dock. All claims for short delivery, damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing Shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 1st September, 1903.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WANTED ENGINEERS FOR SURVEY WORK FOR A PERIOD OF 6 MONTHS CERTAIN FROM ABOUT 1ST OCTOBER, 1903.

THE G. I. P. Railway REQUIRE the SERVICES of an ENGINEER to take charge of a Survey Party. Salary Rs. 700 per mensem with travelling allowance. Also of two FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, salary Rs. 600 per mensem with travelling allowance and a SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEER, at a salary of Rs. 350 per mensem with travelling allowance. Applicants should send Copies of Testimonials to

THE CHIEF ENGINEER,
G. I. P. Railway, Bombay, for registration.

ENGLAND'S FREEHOLD LAND FOR COLONISTS.

BUY while Cheap and keep for returning home. Values increasing. Hadham, Hertfordshire £30, per half acre, smaller pieces £9. One mile from Railway Station and Town, 24 miles London, 4½ Ware and 5 Bishop Stortford. 250 feet above Sea level, healthy country, gravel soil, suitable for retirement pleasure farms etc. No law fees, quarterly payments if preferred. Particulars, plan and prices of ILES SONS & Co., Ltd, Southend-on-Sea, England.

REWARD RS. 500.

CURRENCY NOTES Nos. CA/79 96632, CA 79 98378, CA 79 9838, CA/29 53401, CA 33 52971 of Rs. 1,000 each, and CA/65 25320 of Rs. 500, total value Rs. 5,500. LOST on 30th August, 1903. Whoever returns will be rewarded.

RAGHUNATH GAJANAN NAIK,
Shukrawar Peth, Poona City, House No. 570.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify that I have OPENED a FIRM in BOMBAY at 23-24 Meadow Street, Fort, and have authorized Mr. D. MENEZES TO SIGN my Firm per procuration.

ALBERT LEHMANN.

Bombay, 1st September, 1903.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLECHASES.

23RD, 26TH, and 28TH SEPTEMBER
AND
1ST, 3RD, and 5TH OCTOBER, 1903.

OWNERS are reminded that FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 8th September, 1903.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 1st September, 1903.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to two P.M. on THURSDAY, the 17th day of September, 1903, for works in the FILLING in of the GILDER TANK.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the estimated contract amount less the cost of articles, to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 4th Sept., 1903.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BAI MANBAI widow of KHOJA DOSSA RATAN of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dongri-Street.....Deceased.

KHOJA HAMIR HASSUM of ZANZIBAR, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, merchant, at present temporarily residing at Bombay, at Furniture Bazar, Chuckla Street, a grandnephew of the husband of the abovenamed deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Second Day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Three and in the third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 2nd day of September, 1903.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND & WADIA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

IN order to make room for a very LARGE STOCK of Fresh Goods all in Stock to be SOLD OFF at Greatly Reduced Prices. DRESS MATERIALS: Muslins, Crepons, Serges Silks, Hats, and many other varieties of goods too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. All CUSTOMERS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED to pay us a visit, and we promise they will not return without many Good Bargains. OUR GREAT SALE commencing TUESDAY, 1st September, 1903. For TWO WEEKS ONLY. Seize this Opportunity while it lasts.

PREMJEE RATANJEE,
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,
MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "HEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

IT IS UNDENIABLE.—You can secure a better selection from a more varied collection of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, SILVER, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE and Small Silver and Gold KNICK-NACKS at the Establishments of Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

COMPOUND NEROINE ELIXIR: Imparts health strength and energy. Makes tired, slack, worn out feelings impossible. Per bottle Rs. 2-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR Bombay.

ARIEL CYCLES.—A large Stock on view. Rs. 200. Cash or Hire Purchase System. Punctures, Ans. 4, while you wait. Fresh stock of Carriage Rubber now on show. Sole Agents: THE CORONATION CYCLE & RUBBER GOODS DEPOT, Horaby Road, Bombay.

TO LET BUNGALOW, on RIDGE, Malabar Hill, from 1st November next, now in the occupation of Lord Bishop of Bombay. Apply to BOMANJI SORABJI and SONS, Queens Road, Bombay.

DELHI DURBAR ALBUM are now READY FOR SALE, at RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, Each Album contains 100 best selected Photos of most interesting subjects. Inspection respectfully invited at SOBHAG MAHEL, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill.

LADY TYPIST WANTED. Must provide own Machine, and learn "Up-to-date Shorthand. Educated Lady preferred, with or without previous knowledge. Good and Permanent Position. Rs. 75 commence. Address Box "No 1023," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED a PARTNER, with Rs. 15,000, for an established Business Concern in a position to handle most Lucrative Lines. No Brokers. Apply "Box No. 998 S," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, for a Town Mill, an Engineer and Miller combined. None but First Class men need apply. Stone and Roller Mills. Apply, with Copies of Certificate, which will not be returned, to Box "No. 993 A," Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a smart active CANVASSER, to push the Sale of a prominent Typewriter. Applicants must be expert Shorthand Typists. Good Position and Prospects to a suitably qualified man. Apply Box "No. 1015S," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, TWO good RULERS; also TWO LADS to assist. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine. G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

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1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 pm., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Edward House, Merewether Road, Apollo Bunder, near the Saluting Battery, the valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also open carved blackwood furniture best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, ebonized cottage piano by Soundy & Co., partition screen, English ice box with refrigerator by Bolton, table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, &c., the property of Mon. P. Duran.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF A LAW LIBRARY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2·30 p.m.—

The library of the late C. W. L. Jackson, Esq., comprising Law Reports, text books, &c., also a large size iron chest, chairs, table book shelves, cupboard, pictures and photos, opera glass, table lamps, &c.

Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 7th September, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDAL SALE,

Auction Sale of valuable household furniture by Roberts and others, plateware, glass and crockery ware, horses and carriages, &c., &c., at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, the property of the Right Rev. Dr. James MacArthur, Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Suit No. 570 of 1891.

Shd Narendass Calliandass.....Plaintiff
vs.
Sha Devidass Hurrivalubhdass Calliandass and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from the receiver, appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of jewellery, consisting of pearl kanthis diamond rings, surpet set with brilliants, brooch set with rubies and emeralds, packages of opal, saphire and pokhraj large pearl soojni, &c., &c.

The property of a gentleman—

Pearl rafiodi, pearl kanthi, English double gold chain with dollars, very valuable saphire ring, &c.

The above will be on view from Thursday next, the 10th instant.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Gran Buildings, top floor, Colaba, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, rich glass crockery ware, best plated ware, first rate pictures and oleographs and table ornaments handsome China and Japanese flower vases, one sweet toned cottage piano by Soundy & Co., Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, one gentlemen's bicycle, &c., &c., the property of John J. Hodgers, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba near the Post Office and the Police Chowky behind the "Bird Cage" bungalow, Seaside Villa, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, such as English walnut wood drawing room sofas and chairs lined red silk tapestry on castors, drawing room cabinets, clothes and gown almyrahs, glass, crockery and best plateware by Elkington, Rad and Barton table and hanging lamps, one English clock in glass dome, oil-plaintings and chromographs, one sweet new etonized sweet-toned piano by Rose and Co., one large bronze horse, marble top dressing and washhand tables, one English ice box by Bolton with refrigerator, Singapore furniture, large fish bowl, baby's perambulator and go cart, lady's and gentleman's bicycles, large cooking stove, copper cooking utensils, garden benches, &c., &c., the property of H. E. Harrington, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th September, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF COLOURED PIECEGOODS, MERINO, GAUZE, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C, and in re Oodhowjee Premjee, an insolvent, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 8th September, 1903, at 2·30 p.m., at shop No. 74, in 3rd Bhoiwada, near Bhooleshwar, consisting of prints, ghagrapads, sarees, flowered merino pieces, silk embroidered and braid borders, coloured muslin, striped gauze, mehta box, lamp, &c.

SALE of SHIKARI and CAMP FURNITURE and parts, Brass and Iron Furniture Fittings, Cooking Stove, Varnish, Paint, Gun Cases, Polo Canes, Golf Clubs, Indian Clubs, Ice box, Picture Mouldings, Wood-turner's Lathe, Trunks, Watches, Clothes, Treasury, Chests, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C, and in re Purushotum Moreswar Sohoni, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th September, 1903, at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting of writing table, clock, empty box, cotton, check and striped clothes, cut pieces of cloth, thread buttons, &c.

Also in re Aga Mahomed Mehdi Babani, an insolvent, consisting one C. I. treasury chest.

Also by order of the Income-tax Collector, Bombay, consisting of three tin trunks and two metal watches.

Also, by order of the concerned, consisting of jewel box, writing desk, gun cases, revolver cases, cartridge magazines, show case with drawers, carved koran stands, plush pictures frames, cutlery cases, coin trays, cigar boxes, belt boxes, ice-box, mirror frames, teak trays, wood-turner's lathe, canvas valises, gun cover, wine cabinet, fancy and oak moulding sticks, picture glasses, plate glasses, perambulator wheels, shikari and camp furniture parts, and brass and iron fittings and roses, copper washers, locks, hinges, belts and nuts, wire, stag horns, folding camp tables, chairs, stools, teapoys, lantern, cooking stove, polo canes with heads, golf clubs, Indian clubs, China canes, polo canes, Ferrodor paint French polish, empty tins, jars and drums, wood scraps, iron barred gate, shutters, &c.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND OLD UTENSILS, Furniture, Glass, Enamelled and China ware, Hospital Requisites Pumps, Lamps, Gas Fittings, Hoses with Couplings, Clothe Glazed Shutters, Matting, Rafters, Bottles and Phials, Biers, Lead, Iron, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 11th September, 1903, at 2 p.m., at the Municipal stores in the compound of the Government House, Parel, consisting of large copper cooking pots, hot water boilers, copper and brass utensils, spoons, forks, knives, zinc, wooden and brass hand pumps, canvas hose and auction pipes with couplings, copper branch pipes, gas fittings, hurricane lanterns, table, street and hanging lamps, globes, reservoirs, K. oil stove, lead pipes, zinc passes, belts, iron sheets, water tanks, wire netting, barb wire, W. I. boiler, powras, pickaxes, choolas, fire tongs, saddles, saucepans, towas, hand scales, iron drums, glass, enamelled and China ware, stoppered ordinary and soda bottles and phials, stone jars, bedsteads, cots, tables, chairs, meat safes, wooden screens, washhand stands, dressing glasses, bath tubs, commodes, N. S. pans, urinals, bed pans, ration waggons, curry stones, ice-box, office punkhas, China bamboo, curtains, canvas pieces, mats, print cloth, carpets, curtains pillow cases, mattress covers, bundies, ghagras, pugaries tarpaulines, gunny bags, leather straps, scabbards, door and, window shutters glazed, bamboo matting, rafters, mops, brushes, empty inoculation boxes, K. O. tins, paint pots, signboards, tuts, tube, stools, biers, sartaen chatties coal, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th September, 1903.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

RUBBER APPLIANCES.

SEND 2 STAMPS for Illustrated Booklet of Elastic Hosiery, Water Bottles, Bandages, Belts, Trusses, Syringes, Enemas, Surgical Appliances, and Specialities of Every Description.

N. B.—We send all goods on approval, and guarantee English manufacture.

NORTHERN SURGICAL AND DOMESTIC APPLIANCE COMPANY,
Dept. K.
161, Seven Sisters Road, Holloway, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4

SECURITIES -			
2½ per cent. Consols	83 11/16	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3/4	=	+ 1-4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1/2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper.....	63 1/16	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 5/16	=	— 3/16
2 months hence	26 3/16	=	— 1/4
Spot in New York	56 7/8	=	— 1/2
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25 17	=	+ 1
Berlin "	20 38 1/4	=	+ 3-4
New York Demand	48 63/8	=	+ 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills....	3 1-2 pr ct	=	do
6 " " "	3 7-8 pr ct	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	=	do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 pr ct	=	— 1-8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 5-8 pr ct	=	unchanged
7 day market loans	2 pr ct	=	+ 1-4

Rapessed—Yellow Guzerat 34 3-4 Sept.-Oct. Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown 32 1-4. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. Tone dull.
Linseed Bold, 37 3-8. Sept.-Oct. Sellers Tone quiet.

In Liverpool —

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester quiet. Total sales 6,000. Spot 6·52 — 24. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports nil. Arrivals closed steady.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·39 — 18	5·40 — 17	5·30 — 15	5·25 — 15
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5·23 — 15	5·22 — 15	5·22 — 14	5·21 — 15

In New York —

Receipts at the Port.....	2,000
Do. last year.....	18,000
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Do. do Continent	Nil
Mid-Uplands	12·50 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.....	9·73 — 14
Do. do. March	9·63 — 17

In New Orleans—

Spot.....	11 1-2 — 1-2
Futures, month of October	10·55 — 14
Do. do. January	9·67 — 13
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 4th September, 1903 :—

Cotton	1,418 bales.
Wheat	19,403 cwts.
Linseed	3,896 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds.....	783 "
Gingelly seed	63 "
Poppyseed.....	399 "
Groundnuts	217 "
Castorseed.....	881 "
Rice	1,651 "
Myrabollams	275 "
Cottonseed.....	7,359 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 5.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.			Rs. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand...			Rs. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D. A.		Rs. 4 1-4.
Do 6 do	do	do	Rs. 4 3-8 to 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do	do	.....	170 1-4
Marks 3 do	do	.....	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days'	Sight	.....	138
Shanghai 30 do	do	.....	190
Japan 30 do	do	.....	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone quiets.

Cash	...	Rs. 99·1
1st Settlement	...	" 98·14

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	20th Aug	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	27th Aug	3 do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd July	4 do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed,—Tone steady. Ready ...	6	6	6
Rapeseed,—Tone steady. Brown Cawnpore ready...	Rs. 5	6	0
Yellow Cawnpore	" 5	13	6
Yellow Guzerat.....	" 5	14	6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. Ready ...	6	4	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet but steady. Ready ...	21	8	

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi, 91 per cent.....	Rs. 31-0
Club No. 1 85 per cent...	" 30-4
Hard Red.....	" 24

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales ..... 4,000 Bales
Imports ..... 4,000 "

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·79 —1	5·38 —2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·8 —2	5·22 — 3	5·21 — 2	5·20 —2
Mar-Apl. 5·20 —2		Apl-May 5·19 —2	

COTTON.—The local market is quiet and prices for ready Cotton are unchanged. The demand has fallen off somewhat. In New Crop closing quotations are Rs. 224 for good Broach and Rs. 174 for fully good Bengals with little doing.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed :—quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggar	4 10-32
The Manchester Market has been	Quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....	83 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	97 3 4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	96 1-16
Bar Silver.....	26 5-16

THE HINDUSTAN PRESSING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held on Friday afternoon at the registered office of the company Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay Mr. Meghjee Khetsey presiding. The following is the directors report :—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit their eighth annual report with the audited accounts for the year ending 31st July 1903 for your approval and adoption. The erection of the new engine in your Amalner factory which was not completed last year was duly completed before the commencement of the season of the year under report. During the year under report your directors had to fight against the two adverse causes which put obstructions in the profitable working of your factory the one being the scarcity of work-people owing to spread of plague in the districts where your factories are situated and the other being keen competition existing between our and rival factories at Amalner. However your directors did their utmost for the best interest of your company and they are now able to show you such a satisfactory result of the year as shown in the next para. Had there been no such adverse causes your company would have made much better profit than that shown here ; however your directors think it highly satisfactory.

The profit and loss account for the year ending 31st July 1903, with the credit balance of Rs. 672-0-11 brought forward from the last year's account shows a credit balance of Rs. 14,553-4-1 out which your directors propose to apportion as follows :—To pay a dividend to the shareholders on 597 fully paid-up shares at Rs. 20-0-0 per share equivalent to 8 per cent, per annum Rs. 11,940 ; to carry to depreciation fund account Rs 14,000 ; to write off to Yaval land account Rs. 720-0-6 to distribute as bonus among the company servants Rs. 300-0-9 : to carry forward to the next year's account Rs. 537-3-7 Your directors beg leave to draw your attention to the above para and hope that the dividend they now propose to pay will meet with your satisfaction In the beginning of the working season your company's engineer who had served your company from its infancy faithfully at Amalner died of plague. In recognition of his services your directors have sanctioned a compassionate provision of Rs. 300-0-0 for his family which they hope will meet with your approval. Mr. Meghjee Khetsey retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

You are also requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. Your property, including building and machinery is insured for Rs 1,19,000.

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. Thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

SALE OF SURPLUS AND OLD UTENSILS, Furniture, Glass, Enamelled and China Ware, Hospital Requisites Pumps, Lamps, Gas Fittings, Hoses with Couplings, Clothe Glazed Shutters, Matting, Rafters, Bottles and Phials, Biers, Lead, Iron, &c.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 11th September, 1903, at 2 p.m., at the Municipal stores in the compound of the Government House, Parel, consisting of large copper cooking pots, hot water boilers, copper and brass utensils, spoons, forks, knives, zinc, wooden and brass hand pumps, canvas hose and auction pipes with couplings, copper branch pipes, gas fittings, hurricane lanterns, table, street and hanging lamps, globes, reservoirs, K. oil stove, lead pipes, zinc passes, belts, iron sheets, water tanks, wire netting, barb wire, W. I. boiler, powras, pickaxes, choolas, fire tongs, saddles, saucepans, towas, hand scales, iron drums, glass, enamelled and China ware, stoppered ordinary and soda bottles and phials, stone jars, bedsteads, cots, tables, chairs, meat safes, wooden screens, washhand stands, dressing glasses, bath tubs, commodes, N. S. pans, urinals, bed pans, ration waggons, curry stones, ice-box, office punkhas, China bamboo, curtains, canvas pieces, mats, print cloth, carpets, curtains pillow cases, mattress covers, bundies, ghagras, pugaries tarpaulines, gunny bags, leather straps, scabbards, door and, window shutters glazed, bamboo matting, rafters, mops, brushes, empty inoculation boxes, K. O. tins, paint pots, signboards, tuts, tube, stools, biers, sartaen chatties coal, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 7th September, 1903.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be addressed by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BELL—Aug 14, at Seton Castle, Longniddry, N B, wife of Capt E Bell, 9th Lancers, of a daughter.
HAYTER—Aug 17th, at Harley Street, wife of Capt Hayter the Cheshire Regt. of a daughter.
MAYNARD—Aug 12, at The Hermitage, Broadstairs, of H J Maynard, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

OSBORNE—GORDON—Aug 12, at Christ Church, Otterbourne, G F F Osborne, R E, to Louisa Mollineux (Isa daughter of W H L Gordon
PLACE—GRANT—July 27, at St Georges Cathedral, Grahamstown, South Africa, E H Place, captain South Africa Constabulary, to Euphemia daughter of Lieut Col J M Grant, Cape Mounted Riflemen (retired), formerly of the 93th Light Inf, and of the King's Own Scotish Borders.
STEELE—MURE—Aug 12, at St Paul's Knightsbridge, J M Steele, of Eveliek N B, major, Coldstream Guards, son of the late General the Right Hon Sir T M Steele, G C B, to Sybil Mary, daughter of W J Mure, C B.

DEATHS.

HOYSTED—Aug 12, at Willow Grange, Sidcup, Surg Major Gen T N Hoysted, retired, Royal Army Medical Corps, aged 68.
KITSON—Aug 16, at Sunnyside, Babbacombe, Torquay, widow of Col J Kitson, H M Madras Staff Corps, daughter of the late Rev T Kitson, of Shipley, aged 78.
MCLELLAN—August 27, at Marks, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, suddenly Thomas Rainford McLellan, aged 63 Deeply regretted.
PROCTOR—Aug 12, Major H Proctor, late Cheshire Regt, aged 70
RAVENHILL—Aug 10 at Rocklea, Sandown, Isle of Wight, H W Ravenhill, captain, Royal Garrison Art, aged 29.
TURNBUDL—Aug 17, at Roshill, Abbotsbury, widow of the late G Turnbull, C E, formerly chief engineer of the East Indian Railway.
WHITE—Aug 17 at Pietersburg Transvaal, Lieut Col Hon H F White, D S O, late Grenadier Guards.
WILLIAMSON—Aug 17, at Wrotham, Water Wrotham, Col F H Williamson, late East Lancashire Regt.
YULLE—Aug 19, at Ranee Lee, Ealing, widow of the late Col R A Yule, 6th Lancers, aged 87.

AHMEDNAGAR.

DEATH.

NAGARWALA—September 4, at his residence, at Ahmednagar, after a very short illness, Khan Saheb Eduljee Rustomjee Nagarwala, of the firm of Messrs. Cursetjee and Sons, Vice-President of the Municipality. Deeply mourned by relatives, a large circle of friends, and all the citizens of Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PATEL—September 6, at his residence, Karelwadi, Thakordwar, Bombay, Mr Byramjee Framjee Patel, son-in-law of the late Mr Manekjee Nanabhoy Daver, aged 51. Deeply regretted by relatives and friends. Funeral this (Monday) morning at 8·30.

THE UTHAMNA CEREMONY.

NARIELVALA—The Uthamna ceremony of the late Mr Pestonji Merwanji Narielvala, Secretary to the Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Company, who died at his residence at Mazagon on the 5th instant, will take place to-day at 3 p.m. at the Narielvala Agiari, Dadar.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CADELL—September 2, at Dharamshala, the wife of Major A Cadell, 38th Dogras of a daughter.

DEATHS.

D'MELLOW—September 2, at Mangalore, J M D'Mellow, late of P W D, aged 70 years.
GREY—September 3, at Pykara, Nilgiris Emmeline Elizabeth, the dearly loved wife of Lewis W. Grey, aged 56 years and 7 months.
HATWOOD—September 3, at 18-1, London Street, Poovabatic, the wife of H M Haywood.
WERE—August 30, at Mahomedpore Dholi T S Railway, Brereton Bonville, infant son of Bonville, infant son of Bonville Were, aged 16 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 46m, Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water 11-46m, 11 55s, Low water, 5-12m, 5-19s.
Fourth Criminal Session.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Frere Fletcher's School Evening Entertainment, 8 30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are required to attend at the High Court this Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-morrow (Tuesday) morning at 10 o'clock.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of August the number of Khoja patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,709. Among them the number of new admission was 343, of whom there were 111, men 113, women 119, and children 343. The average daily attendance was 55.

AN OPEN VERDICT.—Krishna Laxman, a labourer, aged 30, residing with a Hindu gardener in a chawl in the Parel Tank Road, was discovered missing from home. Subsequently his body was found floating in a tank in the Government House compound, Parel. An inquest was held relative to the cause of his death in the Kamathipura Morgue, at which an open verdict was recorded.

AN ACCIDENTAL FALL.—On Friday, Ibrahim Kasam, aged 45, was found lying in a sweeper's gully in Serang Street, Bombay. He was removed to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, where he was discovered to have been suffering from dislocations. On being questioned he said he was in the habit of walking during his sleep at night, and had accidentally fallen over the verandah-rails of the first story-room in which he lived.

SANITARY INSTRUCTION IN THE GAICOWAR SCHOOLS.—The Director of Public Instruction, Baroda State, has made an arrangement with a local medical practitioner, Dr. Nowroji Desai, the author of "A Treatise on Plague" &c., who has prepared some text-books on sanitation to give lectures on sanitation to the students of the higher standards in the Government schools. It is probable that the private schools will follow the example of the Government.

THEFT BY A HINDU GIRL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chandri, a Hindu girl aged 13, was charged with stealing three copper pots, valued at Rs. 18, belonging to Waman Bhau and two others, and a pair of silver armlets, valued at Rs. 4, from the person of a girl aged six years in Dongri. The accused pleaded guilty to the charges. The policeman in charge of the case informed the Magistrate that the accused was charged in July before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup with nine charges of theft, she was convicted on all, and awarded a nominal punishment of one day's imprisonment on each. The case was adjourned.—Draupadi, a shoemaker's wife, was charged with receiving the stolen goods from Chandri. She pleaded guilty, and sentence was reserved.

THE PARSEE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

CONVERSIONS OF NON-ZOROASTRIANS.

THE question of admitting non-Zoroastrians into the fold of the Zoroastrian community, and allowing them subsequently to enter their places of worship, has recently agitated the minds of the Parsee community of Bombay. A public meeting of Parsees was held at the Albless Baug on the 2nd August last, when a large committee was appointed to make enquiries into the matter in all its bearings and submit their report to the community. The committee on the 27th August appointed a working sub-committee, and the latter held a meeting on Friday last at the Sir J. J. Parsee Institution. After much discussion, the following gentlemen were appointed a sub-committee to make enquiries and submit a report, supported by adequate authorities on the points submitted by the general committee:—Messrs. Eduji Kersasjee Antia, Dastur Kaikhosru Jamaspjee, Cowasjee Eduljee Kanga, K. R. Cama, Jamshedjee Dadabhoy Nadirsha, Jivanjee Jamshedjee Mody, Shumsul Ulama Dastur Darab Sanjana, Messrs. Pestonjee Cuverjee Motiwalla, Beheramgore Temuras Arkiesaris, Bamonjee Naserwanjee Dhabar, and Sheriarjee Dadabhoy Bharucha. By the second resolution the subcommittee was empowered to obtain written opinions, supported by corroborative authorities from the following learned Dasturs on the question whether it is permissible to admit non-Zoroastrian into the Zoroastrian religion :—Shums-ul-Ulma Dorab Peshotan Sanjana, Dastur Kaikhosru Jamshedjee, Shums-ul Ulama Dastur Hoshang Jamasp of Poona Dastur Cursetjee Jamshedji Jamasp asana of Meow, Dastur Cursetjee Byramjee Jamasp asana of Hyderabad and Dastur Rustomjee Jamsetji of Surat. The sub-committee were requested to submit their report in three months. If the reports asked for from the Dasturs were not received within that period the sub committee were to proceed with their work without them.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers," It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywher." Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

RACING AT POONA.

THE NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

POONA, SEPT. 5.

THE attendance at the course to-day was somewhat affected by the departure of Lord and Lady Northcote from Bombay. There was a good programme of events but the favourites, in all except a single instance filled. In the Little Consolation Stakes Sybarite swerved across Kyam, who came down, and as Sweet William was just behind was brought down, too, Robinson who was riding the latter, was hurt on the face, but rode in the next race and throughout the rest of the afternoon. Details :—

The Little Consolation Stakes.—Winner, Rr. 200 second, Rs. 100 ; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab 13-3 and under which have not won race at Poona Extras, 1903. 13 3 to carry 8st 12lbs W. I. Penalties —Winner since 31st March, 1901, race value Rs. 1·0 or over : once, 4lbs ; twice, 7lbs ; three times, 10lbs ; offener, 14lbs. Ponies measured previous to 1st April, 1893, 7lbs. Allowance—Ponies which have not won race value Rs. 50 or over, 4lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

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NOTICE.

IF this should meet the eye of WILLIAM LAWRENCE, the son of ARTHUR and HARRIET LAWRENCE, firework maker, Liverpool, who sailed from Liverpool some 57 years ago, SISTER LUCY would be thankful to receive any news.

She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box "No. 893 A.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING.

AN UNUSUAL assembly witnessed Messrs. ARDESHIR'S DRAWING. The Special Committee entered the room and accompanied the sealed box. The Committee announced that the business undertaken that evening was gratifying. Mr. Ardeshir had given entire charge of the Drawing to the Committee. The Committee carefully examined the numbers before sealing. Mr. Ardeshir said: "If you have any doubt please write a duplicate number and drop in the barrel. (No one came forward but gave hearty cheers.) The year 1899, when I introduced this scheme to the manufacturers my friends laughed at my ideas. Dear patrons, I thank you for your confidence in my business. Our articles of sale were 500 when I commenced, but they are at present 17,000, and we will endeavour to make it double on the NEXT DRAWING DAY on the 15th of November" (Cheers.) All the numbers were then placed in a big barrel and 523 prizes in another barrel. Ladies and Gentlemen voluntarily rolled the barrels till the operation was finished. FIFTY-SEVEN PRIZE TICKETS fell amongst the audience, and money was paid promptly on the spot. Refreshments were served on a liberal scale. The first prize fell (ticket No. 2089) to Bai Goolbai Cawasji Master, Parsee Bazar, Bombay; the second prize of Rs. 500 (No. 3435) to Mr. A. D. Dhairyavan, Darga Street, Mahim; and the third prize of Rs. 250 (No. 1074) to Ibrahim Aladdin, Sukkur. The remaining 520 prizes were distributed all over Hindustan.

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The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices.

"MAX" IN "CAPITAL" SAYS:—"To anyone in want of a most handy set of Exchange Tables, I would recommend the little volume published by *The Bombay Gazette*. Its range is from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 23-32d., advancing on the sterling side by 32nds up to £100,000, and on the rupee side from 1 pie up to Rs. 10,00,000. The calculations are carried out to two decimal places of the lowest coins. The size of the book is 8½" by 5½," and consists of 65 pages of clear type, well printed and well got-up in every way. If anyone would like to verify these statements and at the same time come into possession of a valuable commercial assistant, he can do so for the modest outlay of two rupees."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPT. 7, 1903.

TWO TALUKAS IN BROACH.

Two batches of instructive documents relative to the Revision Survey Settlement of two Broach talukas were published as Selections from the Records of the Bombay Government last week. Amod is one of the two, a taluka which is declared to have enjoyed uninterrupted prosperity until the famine year, and may be expected to enjoy it again as soon as the rats, which alone prevented an excellent harvest in 1902, disappear. Fever and cholera followed famine by way of diversion, and the population diminished somewhat. Some of the land was relinquished for want of cultivators, but Mr. Logan declines to believe that any excuse for decreasing the assessment. They are given to grumbling in Amod, and Mr. Logan records the fact that the increase of grumbling and procrastination in paying revenue after 1896 was not due so much to anything in the state of the district as to the influence of the great agitation in the Deccan in connection with the scarcity of 1896. In Thana that agitation led to a strike against paying any revenue at all, and no doubt the wave of discontent extended itself, though more faintly, through the other districts of the division. Again, says Mr. Logan in his minute, it must be remembered that with the gradual acquisition of the land by sowkars, there is bound to be an increase of processes; first because the sowkar, if not more dishonest than the ryot, is less in fear of Government, and secondly, because a landlord's profits from his land are far smaller than a peasant proprietor's, and therefore if there is any deficiency in the harvest, the former loses more than the latter in paying the full assessment. He is persuaded that the gradual absorption of the land by the sowkar, in the end, seriously limit increases of assessment. Dealing with the peasant proprietors, he thinks revenue officers might have increased up to the natural rent without injustice; but in dealing with the landlords, it can never go higher than half the natural rent without dispossessing them of their reasonable profits: a course which, as the landlord classes are virtually "the one voice of India," is clearly impracticable. In Vagra, the other taluka dealt with, good grounds were shown for a material reduction of rates. The taluka has not prospered under the original settlement, and although some of the causes of decline would have been counteracted by a low assessment, a reduction of the Government demand could not fail to be an alleviation. Liability to drought is to be taken into consideration, and another reason for moderation is the practical absence of any made roads. The cost of making them, moreover, would be so great that there is little chance of much improvement in the near future, and the expense of carrying produce to Broach materially decreases the profit of cultivating exportable produces, from which the assessment is generally paid.

Long ago, when Mr. Richey was Settlement Officer, it was reported that in Amod the Thakors claimed rights. They claimed to hold their lands by a title older than the Government to which the British succeeded, and that at the outset the Thakors dealt almost on equal terms with the paramount Power, that they had equal rights in the waste land with Government, their wants being held by a very different title from that of any Government alienee, who, of course, received his holding and nothing more. But Mr. Beyts, then of the Guzarat Settlement Survey, challenged this contention, and remarked, as worthy of notice, that the Thakors, under the plea of their old records having been lost or stolen, could give no account of themselves beyond what might have been expected of a Rajput—a family tree leading up to the founder of the Epoch, Raja Vikram. It seemed that the bulk of the land had been acquired on the "good old rule, the simple plan" which practice, owing to British ignorance, was followed with the utmost shamelessness. This accounted for the absence of old records, and it was found that instead of the hereditary native revenue officers handing over the regular dufter they were morally bound to keep, they only offered in substitution "a well-concocted verbal statement." It was some time after our occupation that they were required to answer a series of questions put them, and the answers so given form the only record of former management in the taluka. One can picture the whole scene, wrote Mr. Beyts; how the Dessis, having got wind what was going to be done by the Saheb, recited their parts in concert overnight, and next morning, in the meekest of attitudes, with affectation of good faith, glibly laid down the wahiwat. It was on this occasion that it was recorded for the first time that the Thakors paid an "Udbad Jamabandi" on their wants. But unfortunately they happened to forget an important item of Peshkasi levied from Amod and Kherwada, amounting to Rs. 5,000 per annum—a little lapse of memory not rectified until A.D. 1825, nine years after our possession.

We came across many remarkable sidelights on the native character in these records. The people were as extravagant fifty years ago as they are to-day and just as reckless in borrowing. A typical case is quoted in which a sweeper woman borrowed seven rupees from a Marwari in Surat for a wedding ceremony. In repayment of the sum, during two years, she remitted sixteen rupees, and at last a decree was obtained against her in the Small Cause Court for a balance of Rs. 27, 11 as. Prior to 1844 the ryots of Amod were all debt-burdened and were reduced to a very low state in consequence of long-contained depression in prices, bad seasons and incautious increase of rentals. But after that time a marked change came over them, and a marked bearing of independence and even truculence belied any supposition of poverty, although it was generally believed the ryots were still debt-burdened and only one remove from the condition of day-labourer. The wicked seemed to prosper with them. But among the people in some villages of the Vagra taluka all seemed to be doomed together. The Gulf of Cambay threatens to destroy them. A special report was called for as to the best means of preventing the encroachments of the sea. But it found that "little could be done to counteract those vast operations of nature now in progress which no human force can prevail against." In Vagra generally the people were accused of hoarding their silver and gold, but, poor folks, they were as unable, in days gone by as to-day, to get their surplus produce to market, and they had very little silver beyond what the sowkar required of them. Years hence they may be better off, for drainage operations have produced fairly good results already. Vagra is a poor taluka, but we have it on the authority of Mr. G. D. Panse that the deterioration among the agriculturists is more the result of their mode of living and various pernicious social habits and customs than of a heavy assessment. Even when their prosperity was gone the customs remained the same, and they were in a sense obliged to spend as much as they had been once spending when rich. Several landlords had thus to mortgage, even sell, their land for the preservation of their so-called honour, and he was persuaded that even if the Government were to exempt the cultivators from all assessment, he was doubtful whether there would be any material change in their present condition unless and until their present customs or habits are modified.

THE INDIAN HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY.

MR. E. B. HAVELL, who has already done good service in the movement for the revival of Indian handicrafts, continues to direct attention to the possibilities which they present in relation to the industrial regeneration of the country. For some years Mr. Havell has been especially concerned in pointing out how the native industry of hand-loom weaving might be greatly developed, and as a result of his recommendations systematic efforts are now being made to instruct the hand-loom weaver throughout India in the use of the fly shuttle. The results so far have been very encouraging, the weavers have shown great willingness to accept instruction, and Mr. Havell has been moved to suggest the adoption of further improvements, which he believes would put the products of the hand-loom weavers in a position to strongly compete with the manufactures of the mills. In the new number of "East and West," Mr. Havell reminds us that the fly shuttle invented by John Kay in 1733, though one of the most important, was but the first of the series of improvements which distinguish the present day English hand loom from the machine of Kay's day. Among Indian hand loom weavers, however the fly shuttle was known only to those in the district of Serampore until Mr. Havell drew attention to the fact that, as a consequence of its adoption the Serampore weavers had been able to double their earnings and to maintain a fairly prosperous and independent condition in face of the competition of the power-loom. The fly shuttle owed its introduction to this particular corner of India to some Europeans who sixty or seventy years ago, says Mr. Havell, started a hand-loom factory and imported European hand-looms. They employed the local weavers, and when the factory ceased to exist the operatives went back to their ordinary craft taking the fly shuttle and other improvements with them. The competition of European mills has severely stricken the Indian village weaving industry which, to an extent many people may not realise, is concerned with the manufacture of the white and coloured cloths worn by the mass of the people. But Mr. Havell expresses the view that were the most effective modern hand-looms placed in the hands of the skilled and industrious Indian weavers they could supply the bulk of the textile requirements of the country at prices with which the power-loom factories would be unable to compete. Though that may be an oversanguine estimate of the possibilites of a hand industry in competition with processes where labour-saving appliances are constantly being applied with new and great effect, it is certain that the adoption of an improved hand-loom would give the Indian weaver a chance of attaining a certain measure of prosperity. It would preserve an industry which is threatened with extinction, and would at the same time provide a greater home market for the output of Indian yarn mills. Mr. Havell is no lover of the factory system. Those who recollect the evils associated with that phase of industrialism in the West, where its effects on the race are now giving statesmen pause, will be inclined to agree with the Principal of the Calcutta Art School that the effort to restore the industries of the Indian villages is worth making rather than that the hereditary handicrafts should be entirely displaced by an industrial system unsuited to the country.

EQUINE DISEASES IN INDIA.

THE results of a veterinary investigation which should prove of considerable value to horse-breeders in this country are given in one of the most recent numbers of the "Agricultural Ledger." Veterinary-Captain H. T. Pease, whose name we think we have previously noted in connection with this department of research, has devoted considerable time to the study of a disease which appears to have been imported into India from Italy and France. As if this country were not sufficiently afflicted with of the ordinary ills which flesh—whether it be human or of the lower orders of the brute creation—is heir to, it appears to be the receptacle of all the diseases of the world, which find root and flourish in its congenial climate like weeds in a well fertilised flower garden. The name of the disease to which Captain Pease has turned his attention reminds one of a well known comic song. It has been styled the Epizootic Lymphangitis. It is a malady of the lymphatic vessels, which appears to bear a resemblance to farcy, although it has certain very distinctive characteristics which make it easily recognisable by those who have the very smallest acquaintance with veterinary science. It occurred in India first of all amongst certain consignments of Italian and Cyprian mules which were imported in 1900, and were located at the breeding depot at Karnal. The animals were badly affected with the disease, which was quickly transmitted to a large number of horses, which were lost in consequence. Unfortunately the significance of the matter was not at once recognised, and the disease was allowed to obtain a firm footing in this country. Now although stringent measures are being taken to stamp it out, it is to be feared that it has become one of the staple horse diseases of the country, and oxen also seem liable to be affected by it. Captain Pease gives a lucid description of the symptoms of the disease and also a careful account of the proper method of treatment. The latter portion of the pamphlet is all the more valuable because if the disease be grappled with in time, it has been proved that a cure may be effected in 90 per cent. of the cases. The thanks of all connected with the care and breeding of horses are due to Captain Pease for his pamphlet.

HIS Excellency Lord Northcote received many kind messages at the last moment to which it was impossible to reply. He hopes that all those who kindly sent them will accept his sincerest thanks for their good wishes, which he warmly reciprocates.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Egypt were the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt and Mrs. Pratt and the Honble Mr. Justice Rampini.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Arabia were Brigadier-General Doning and Lieutenant-Colonel Scott-Moncrieff.

SIR HARNAM SINGH has left Simla for Bombay with his son Dalip, who is starting for England.

MR. J. C. MILLS, Officiating Deputy Manager Eastern Bengal State Railway, officiates as Manager of that Railway during the absence of Colonel Constable, R.E., on privilege leave.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 15th August, 1903, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1902 of 93,967 maunds and Rs. 26,709 in the earnings.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, Captain T. Leigh, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from London, experienced light monsoon. The Captain reports that during the voyage two native crew of the engine-room died of pthisis.

THE Syndicate of the Allahabad University have unanimously approved of the affiliation of the Central Hindu College, Benares, to the B. A. Standard. The College Committee intend shortly to apply for affiliation to the B. Sc.

ON retirement at the close of the year Mr. G. H. D. Walker, Under-Secretary, General Branch, Public Works Department, Government of India, will be succeeded by Mr. G. H. Le Maistre, Assistant Secretary, General Branch, and it is probable that Mr. B. Stanley, lately transferred from the North-Western Railway to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, will succeed Mr. Le Maistre.

IT has been found necessary to open famine relief works on a small scale in Burma, and at present 1,117 people have come upon the works. The famine works in Burma, are merely in the nature of test works, and are confined to Budalia township in the distressed area of Upper Burma where want of rain has brought agricultural operations to a standstill.

A SUPPLEMENTARY grant of Rs. 3,97,600 has been sanctioned in the Indian Marine Estimates for the current year to meet the extra expenditure incurred by the employment of the hired transport Sofala in connection with the Aden Delimitation Commission by the maintenance of three torpedo boats taken over by the Government of India from the Admiralty, and by the fitting up of transports for the Somaliland expedition.

THE chief market for Philadelphia-made gods, says the "New York Tribune," is India, where the demand is for Buddhas and Ganesas. The most expensive ones are marble Buddhas two feet high which cost 50 dols. The molds must be accurate, for the devotee of India must have all details traditionally exact, as every hand, every colour, every little decoration has some symbolic meaning. The god Ganesa, with his four arms and elephant's head, is no less costly. Plain and undecorated Ganesas can be had for 50 dols. A bit of colour slightly inaccurate in shade or an ornament improperly placed may render the most picturesquely hideous Ganesa or Buddha absolutely worthless to a Hindu.

INFORMATION from Seistan states that the Russians are pushing their trade in that part of Persia with great vigour. By way of encouraging the trade in oil they are distributing cheap lamps among the people. It is believed the authorities aim at establishing Russian trade in Baluchistan, as the Bank of Persia is offering loans on easy terms to reliable traders. Travellers coming into Quetta from Seistan recently have been greatly harrassed by transport difficulties, created, they believe, by the Customs agents, and they assert there is very little hope of a revival of Indian trade so long as the Customs are controlled by the Belgian officials. The Russians are active in purchasing camels on the frontier.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Cutch, G.C.I.E., has been interested now for some time in the construction of light railways from Bhuj (the Raos capital) to Mandi and Tuna respectively, the two principal ports in the Gulf of Cutch which have a large maritime business. One of the two projects at least has now taken definite shape, and a beginning is being made with the construction of the line from Tuna Bandar to the town of Anjar, a distance of 12 miles, which has been sanctioned by the Government of India. It is the thin end of the wedge, and the extension westwards to Bhuj will doubtless soon follow. It is a distance of less that 30 miles from Anjar. This action of the Cutch Durbar will dissipate the idea that there was a prejudice at Bhuj against the introduction of railways into the peninsula of Cutch.

It is notified that direct postal communication has now been established, via Bhamo in Upper Burma, with the Chinese provinces of Yunnan, Kueichow, Szechuan, and Kwangsi, and that this route will be used for the transmission to destination of all classes of correspondence (i. e., letters, postcards, printed papers including books and newspapers, business papers and samples) addressed to the places in those provinces noted below, namely: Provinces of Yunnan: Yungchang, Hsiakuan, Tali, Menghua, Chuhsiung, Yunnan-fu, Tunghai, Puting, Yanglin, Mengtsz, Linan, Shihping, Szerao, Hokow, Kaihua, Kuangnan, Hsuanwei, Chuching, Malung, Posi, Ping-yi, and Chaotung; Province of Kueichow: Puanting, Anshun, Langtai, and Kueiyang; Provinces of Szechuwan: Chungking, Chen-tu, Wanhsien, Suifu, Kiating, Paoning, and Chungha; Province of Kwangsi: Posi and Nanning. Correspondence addressed to any of the places in question is subject to Union rates of postage and conditions and prepaid correspondence of all kinds can be registered.

SPEED IN THE DAY OF BATTLE.

RACING DURING THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

BY HERBERT RUSSELL.

MR. HERBERT RUSSELL, the well-known writer on naval affairs accompanied "B 1" fleet during the Naval Manœuvres on board H. M. S. Hood as special correspondent of the "Express." From the time this fleet left Berehaven it never sighted land until after the manœuvres. Mr. Russell in this article most vividly describes the supreme importance of speed in the day of battle.

We weighed from Berehaven at eight o'clock on the morning of August 5, and in column of line ahead stood out through the narrow Western entrance of the finest natural harbour in the world—Bantry Bay.

Superb was the panorama of the Fleet trooping forth in grey procession with bands playing and colours flying. The mist-fringed background of the looming Cork mountains imparted an air of gloomy grandeur to the whole spectacle.

Almost as soon as we had got fairly under way and there was no prospect of transmitting news for days to come, I was enlightened upon the definite objective of these 1903 manœuvres and the prospective strategy by which it would be sought to attain this objective.

The mission of our fleet known as the "B 1" fleet was to effect a junction with the Channel Fleet ("B 2"), presumed to have met with a reverse and to have fallen back upon Madeira. But how or where we were going to effect this purpose was known to Admiral Wilson alone at the outset.

He had called together his captains and revealed two alternative plans but without indicating which he proposed to adopt. The first of these provided for stealthily creeping southwards and seeking to baffle the enemy's—the "X"—fleet sufficiently to slip past it. The second scheme was to head off at full speed for a pre-arranged rendezvous, the position of which on the chart would enable our force to arrive before the swifter Mediterranean Fleet could intercept us.

This rendezvous was in latitude 39 degs. 15secs. N., and longitude 29degs. 15secs. W., just midway between the islands of Flores and Graciosa. To reach it meant about four days of steaming at thirteen knots from Berehaven.

OUTRACING THE FOE.

In order to cut us off, remembering that our battle fleet had a twenty-hours' start, Admiral Sir Compton Domvile would have to cover 1,000 miles at sixteen knots, a rate of sea-speed which very few battleships are capable of sustaining.

We were not long left in doubt as to which plan Admiral Wilson intended to adopt. On clearing Mizen Head we formed into divisions in line ahead disposed a beam to starboard (I give the tactical definition of our formation). The Revenge led, carrying Admiral Wilson's flag, and was followed by the Royal Sovereign, Sans Pareil, and Benbow. The four light cruisers of our fleet followed in line ahead, at a distance of about a mile astern. The starboard division, at an interval of eight cables abeam, was headed by the Empress of India, bearing the flag of Admiral Poe, the Royal Oak and Hood following. The signal was made to proceed at full power. The morning was fine and clear, with a light southwesterly breeze and a very light run of sea.

Almost at the outset came a practical demonstration of the value of such manœuvres as these—namely, the difference between the actual sea speed of a modern battle squadron and the speed with which the various ships composing it are credited in the official lists.

WITH ALL DESPATCH.

Admiral Wilson had made it plain from his signal that he intended to follow the plan of hurrying south with all despatch, trusting to the length of the detour pricked out upon the chart to enable him to circumvent his more nimble-heeled adversary. To ensure the success of this strategy, speed was a most essential factor.

It was literally a question of making a dash for it, and from the moment of getting away from under Bere Island we developed the utmost power it was possible to sustain by dint of indefatigable stoking. Yet at no time did the speed of our 17·5-knot class exceed fourteen knots, and the average of it was just a shade better than thirteen knots.

Had England been literally starving, and relief depended upon our coming, we could have done no more. And I venture to assert that we may very liberally discount the disquieting accounts of wonderful speed achievements attained by foreign warships that periodically reach us. A run made under the most favourable conditions upon a measured course, with everything new, and the fires as clean as an incandescent gas-jet, is a very different thing to keeping up a high average for over five hundred leagues of ocean.

The United States battleship Kearsarge, which is credited with a speed of 16·8 knots, recently crossed the Atlantic at 13·5 knots; and the American Press claimed a world's record for this feat, although they might not have known that Admiral Sir John Fisher ran home from Bermuda (a longer passage than that of the Kearsarge) at an average speed of 14.5 knots all the way.

Settling down to the long sea passage before us, the vessels of the Home Fleet were not long in manifesting their respective steaming qualities. The Hood showed herself superior to the other six battleships, to the natural gratification of all of us on board.

ALL EYES ON THE FLAGS.

It is surprising what an object of interest that little tri-coloured flag hoisted at the foreyardarm became, indicating as it did the number of revolutions a minute our engines were making. Every six revolutions a minute gives the Hood a speed of ons knot an hour: and has the little rippling square of colour steadily mounted from "eighty-two" to "eighty-eight," our enthusiasm rose correspondingly.

The spirit of the reality entered strongly into that fine, impressive spectacle of a powerful war fleet hastenning to the succour of a defeated force. As I have said, we were to get there just as swiftly as we possibly could: and for the nonce all the rules of station-keeping were entirely disregarded. The Hood closed rapidly upon the Royal Oak. Well done the "Fiddley Hood!" The flagship from whose stern walk the eagle eye of the Admiral took note of the qualities of his ships, signalled to us to change stations with our next ahead. This accomplished, we found ourselves creeping up on to the quarter of the Empress of India, and slowly she too passed away into the wake.

Before many hours we not only found ourselves leading our own division by something like a league, but also substantially in advance of the admiral's ship herself.

One could not but realise the value of naval manoeuvres such as these while standing upon the after bridge of the Hood as she crushed the Atlantic swell into seething snowfields, and gazing at the little procession of grey warships careering athwart the molten wake of the sun. The spirit of real war seemed to be borne strong in the voice of the hoarse salt wind, splitting into thousand different songs as it gushed betwixt the rigging and the funnel stays, as though urging us on, on, to the spot where a worsted friend awaited aid. Every man in the ship is fired with this sense of reality. The very vessel herself, with her turret guns pointing like admonitory fingers to the sky-line, seems fraught with it.

You are conscious of this pervading feeling in the ceaseless vigilance and quiet but unmistakable solicitude of Captain Stokes-Rees. His personal magnetism is such a vitalising influence throughout this great battleship that when he rejoined at Berehaven on the eve of sailing after three weeks on the sick list, the petty officers deputed a spokesman to voice their gratification that he was well enough to come and take them forth to the mimic war. From this most popular of all skippers, I say, down to the marine sentry over the lifebuoy—all were vigilant and breathlessly excited.

Even Nellie, the pampered bulldog, and the overfed tortoiseshell cat, which ambles about the quarter-deck with a complacent air of proprietorship seem to reflect the general satisfaction that the Hood is foremost in the race down south to aid our defeated fleet.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE MACEDONIAN RISING.

HEAVY INSURGENT LOSSES.

POWERS AND THE PORTE.

FORCES LANDED AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

According to details received at Salonica four hundred Bulgarians were killed in the fighting at Lake Rapcha between Klissura and Kastoria.

Two thousand five hundred troops are reported to be surrounding the remnants of the band.

Fifteen thousand Bulgarian villagers have taken refuge in the mountains.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

The American Minister at Constantinople cables that some of the European Powers have landed marines at Constantinople and the Americans will do likewise if necessary.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Armed sailors from the foreign guardships are guarding the interior of several of the Embassies at Constantinople. This explains the despatch from the American Minitter mentioned in the telegram of the 4th instant, and is understood to be due to warning given by the Porte of projected outrages on the Embassies.

THE BEYROUT TROUBLE.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN CRUISERS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The American Cruisers Brook'yn and San Francisco have arrived at Beyrout.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CORNER.

CHIEF OPERATOR'S PROFITS.

GAIN OF SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

Mr. Brown, who has been working the cotton corner, has netted seven million dollars.

Pending the arrival of the new cotton crop seventeen mills and 1,300,000 spindles will be idle in Massachusetts until the 14th instant.

THE ST. LEGER.

VENICIUS SCRATCHED.

Venicius has been scratched for the St. Leger.

THE WEATHER AND THE PEOPLE'S FOOD.

BREAD PRICE RISING.

The price of bread is rising owing to the damage done to the crops caused by persistent rains and to the scarcity of the world's output.

THE PHYSIQUE OF BRITISH PEOPLE.

A COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

The President of the Council has appointed a committee of enquiry into the allegations concerning the physical deterioration of certain classes of the population.

SURREY vs. SUSSEX.

DOUBLE CENTURY BY RANJITSINGHJI.

In the cricket match between Surrey and Sussex, which was drawn, Ranjitsinghji scored 204 runs.

THE KING IN LONDON.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

His Majesty the King has returned to London.

MILITARY CONSPIRACY IN SERVIA.

ARRESTS OF OFFICERS.

PETITION AGAINST THE REGICIDES.

A number of officers have been arrested in the garrison towns of Servia, forty-seven at Nish alone.

It is rumoured that they had bound themselves to kill all the conspirators concerned in the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga at an early date.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

The Servian officers who were arrested have been released but ordered not to leave their homes.

It is stated that 700 Servian officers have signed a petition to King Peter, praying for the punishment of the murderers of King Alexander, otherwise they say they will have to deal with the murderers themselves

M. DE WITTE'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

A DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

It transpires that M. de Witte vacated the Russian Ministry of Finance and is succeeded by M. Pleske one of his trusted subordinates. It is doubtful whether M. de Witte's appointment as President of the Committee of Ministers is promotion or shelving.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

The Bombay Mails of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE AFFAIR AT YONGAMPHO.

EARLY REPORTS EXAGGERATED.

LONDON, SEPT. 4.

Reuter (Peking) says that though the Captain of the Stanley Dollar telegraphed to his employers that the Japanese prevented his entering the port, it appears they used no force but merely protested. The captain for some time refused to enter, but finally took his cargo and proceeded.

ATTACK ON A FRENCH CONVOY IN ALGERIA.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

Brigands have attacked a French Convoy accompanied by a Company of the Foreign Legion in the vicinity of Elmungar in Algeria. A protracted fight ensued in which the Commander was killed, and it is feared many wounded.

THE ANJAR-TUNA RAILWAY.

SANCTION BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 4.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction at the expense of the Cutch Durbar of a two feet six inches railway from Anjar to Tuna, a distance of about twelve miles.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

JUSTICE RAMPINI'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation of his seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rampini is gazetted.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant S. Higgins has three months' extension leave at home on medical certificate.

MR. SIEVWRIGHT'S MISSION.

A DISCIPLE OF THE PROPHET

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 5.

Mr. C. F. Sievwright, the Australian, made his debut in Calcutta last evening at the Moslem Institute. He gave an account of his journey from Melbourne to Calcutta under the name of Abdul Haq, saying that he was a convert to Islam since March 1896. This announcement has chilled all enthusiasm in his mission among Europeans.

DEATH OF MR. J. P. KENNEDY.

A special cablegram to the "Englishman" announces the death of Mr. John Pitt Kennedy, formerly standing counsel and officiating Judge of the Calcuttta High Court. The deceased retired some years ago.

POONA NORTHCOTE CHALLENGE SHIELD.

A LIVELY CRICKET FINAL.

AFFRAY BETWEEN THE TEAMS.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 4.

In the final Inter-School Cricket match for the Northcote Challenge Shield, which was played yesterday between the Bishop High School and the Natan Marathi Vidyalaya Native Institution in the city, the game ended in a fight between the contending sides. The match was played on the Volunteer Parade Ground and progressed peacefully till the last stage was reached. When the native school had to go in again for the second innings it was about 5·30. According to the rules observed during these matches an interval of ten minutes was allowed between each innings. The version of the European boys is that the other side would not go in again and wanted more time. When called upon to begin their innings they refused, and called a European lad, who was acting as Umpire for his side, a liar, and accused him of putting back his watch. From words the parties soon came to blows. An assault with a shoe on the Bishop's School Umpire by one of the native lads brought the matter to a head. The Bishop's School boys rallied to the assistance of their comrade, and a lively conflict ensued, in which the native lads appear to have come off second best. One of the masters of the native school instead of allaying angry passions, is said to have joined in the fray, with results disastrous to himself. The matter has been reported to Mr. Giles, the Director of Public Instruction.

PIGEON FLYING AT BANGALORE.

A HIGH SPEED RECORD.

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 5.

The South India Homing Society yesterday established what is believed to be a world's record. Thirty-five birds belonging to seven members were taken from Bangalore up the Southern Mahratta Railway line and liberated at Chivani station, a distance of 148 and three quarter miles from Bangalore, at half hour intervals. The first four birds which came back to their Bangalore loft covered 1,866 yards per minute, or at the rate of considerably over 60 miles an hour. They belonged to Sergeant-Major Hook of the Royal Engineers and beat all other competitors by 20 minutes. The second lot flew 1,640 yards per minute and the third 1,470 yards. The next race is for the Coronation Cup the distance being 178 miles from Chikjagur in the same direction.

SEQUEL TO A CALCUTTA DIVORCE SUIT.

WITNESS CONVICTED OF PERJURY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 5.

G. S. Wright, a witness in the Krummell divorce case, who said that he saw Mrs. Krummell and the corespondent in a room together through a hole he had bored in the door, pleaded guilty to a charge of perjury, and was to-day sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Wright was a copyist in the High Court.

SIR JAMES MONTEATH.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Hon. Sir James Monteath arrived in Poona yesterday evening by train from Bombay, alighted at the Kirkee Railway station, and drove to Government House, Ganeshkhind.

Mr. Mead, Under Secretary to Government, acts as Private Secretary.

POONA AND KIRKEE HOUNDS.

The Poona and Kirkee hounds met at the sixth milestone, Nagar road. The field was a large one and the ladies what turned out were the Misses Low, Mrs. Anderson, and Mrs. Beatty. The Master proceeded to draw some sugar coverts just before the eighth milestone. Nothing was found until near the Wagholi Hill. A good gallop was maintained, and the field hunted the Jack across the Nagar road, leaving Wagholi to their right. Hounds ran Jack over the top of a steep ascent, and killed him, there being a good ten minutes run from the time they began the ascent. The morning sport provided an excellent gallop of 35 minutes. Several hounds were badly bitten by the Jack.

THE GANPATI FESTIVAL.

The annual Ganpati festival passed off quietly. Nearly the whole of the city turned out to witness the tamasha, and most of the Honorary Magistrates were out at an early hour in the morning helping the police to preserve the peace. Each magistrate had two armed police. In the afternoon all the Gunpati's collected at the Reay Market. Mr. Fleming Inspector of the City Police, formed the procession into a line, the lead being allotted to the Kasba Peth Ganpati. Mr. Tilak with his friends walked in front of the procession, and throughout the route, from the Reay Market to Unandashram, he met with an overwhelming ovation and at every place people from houses and shops garlanded him. The Gunpatis were immerced near the Lakdipool Bridge.. While on of the Ganpatis was being carried on a bullock cart the bullocks shied and bolted. The people in the cart jumped down, and about half a dozen were injured. At the riverside, before the immersion ceremony, Mr. Tilak made a speech exhorting the crowd to persevere in their pious resolve. At the close he was repeatedy cheered.

INSTALLATION AT POONA.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Installation meeting of the Lodge Mallet and Chisel, M. M. M., took place last night at Poona and was well attended by members and visitors. The Installing Master, Wor. Bro. Dinshaw Khambata, duly installed Bro. Framjee N. Khambatta, after which the Brethren adjourned to a banquet at which speeches were made, regretting the absence of D. G. M. M, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, who was unable to be present with the Grand Lodge owing to duties in Bombay. A pleasant evening was spent by the brethren.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Forty-two captains in the Indian Army are gazetted Majors, namely these in the army list from Captain W. M. Walker to Captain W. E. Venour inclusive.

THE R. I. M. S. Dalhousie replaces the Hardinge temporarily on Somaliland duty.

It has been decided that as the troops in China are on garrison duty, passages from India to China and return passages from China to India may be granted for families of officers and subordinates under the conditions of the War Office regulations on the recommendation of the General Officer Commanding in North Chinn, provided such accommodation is available. Non-entitled passages when available may also be granted on the same conditions.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 21ST AUGUST.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia, Captain T. Leigh, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mails of the 21st August. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Eales Mr A
Hinharls Mr C H
Hare Miss
Hollis Mr A B
Kent Mr W
Lang Mr T
Wrisley Mr and Mrs and child
Hall Mr J
Kennelly Miss
Sheikh S Hosain
Davis Mr and Mrs J A and 2 infts
De Souza Mr E A
Burgess Mr H E
Bowen 2nd Lt J A B
Roberts 2nd Lt W H
Hamilton 2nd Lt G W H
Kerr Mr J
Sheares Mr C
Tucker Mr C
Stokoe Mr C
Gahaghan Mr T
Oliver Dr Stuart
Chanter Mrs H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Hemingway Mr H C
Mackenzie Mr J
Aspinwall Mr J C
Robertson Capt and Mrs C L
Hutcheson Capt G O
McCulloch Dr H D
Roach Capt A H B
Muir Lt W H
Cairnes Capt J E
Sancr Mr A C
Penn Gaskell Mr P
Haldwell Mr W C
Vernon Mr C N
Rice Mr P R
Scott Monteroff Lt Col
Sutherland Mr A
Turnbull Capt W B
Lening Brig Gen and Mrs
Priestley Maj G W
Turner Mr R B
Cripps Major A W
Suri Mr L S R
Phillips Lt H
Fowle Lt Col
Jones Lt T W H
Tyabjee Mr G A
Moil Mr A
Crocker Capt A G
Lippmann Mr and Mrs
Gutts Col and Mrs R P
Agcew Lt W C
Gupta Mr H S
Campbell Mr J
Lake Vety Lt
Dougherty Lt
Branwell Mr
Young Miss L H
Dunscombe Capt N B
Wyatt Mr E R
Garford Lt
Burman Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Duffus Mr J C
Davies Capt W P L
Metcalfe Mr W
Weingreen Mr
Murdock Mr E
Soly-Flood Mr
Wright Mr A G
Hinshaw Mr and Mrs B D and child

SIMLA NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 3.

The clouds still wrap the station and rain falls at intervals, but tennis is reviving between the downpours, and it is plain that the monsoon is waning.

The regimental teams taking part in the Durand Tournament are beginning to arrive, and already the slopes above Annandale are dotted with their tents. The competition, this year, promises to be unusually interesting. The principal favourites, at present, are the Gordon Highlanders, who won the cup presented at Delhi by the Viceroy on the occasion of the Durbar, but the Royal Irish Rifles, who so nearly beat the Gordons in the finals for the Delhi trophy, have also many backers. Expert opinion, indeed, inclined in favour of the Irishmen, they having more dash than the Highlanders, who, on the other hand are steadier. The Black Watch, who are the winners of the Murray Cup, Lucknow, and the Queens, who are the holders of the Murree Brewery Cup, will also take a lot of beating. The chances of the local teams are less bright this year than usual. The New Club first team is a strong one but wants more training. The Simla Volunteers are a somewhat mixed team. They have joined hands with the Bishop Cotton School which supplies six players, but lack both training and combination at present. The drawings take place at the end of the week. The tournament commences on the 14th and continues until the 25th. It may be hoped that long ere the earlier of these dates, the rains will have ceased, for fine weather makes a great difference both to the health of the men in camp, and to the tournament as a test of their play.

The principal official event of the week has been the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council last Friday, at which the official Secrets Bill was introduced and the Sugar Countervailing Duties Bill was passed. It is noticeable that two of the new measures, though belonging to the sphere of the Home Department, were introduced by the Honourable Mr. Arundel, whose nominal post is that of Member for Public works. It will be remembered that when Mr. Arundel was appointed to the Council, the announcement was made more or less authoritatively that his ultimate destination was likely to be to the charge of the Revenue and Agriculture portfolio, which is now in the care of the Home Member. No formal redistribution has yet taken place, but the responsibilities of the Home Member have been growing so enormously that the arrangement hitherto obtaining has been found unworkable, and the Public Works Department Member has already begun, in practice, to take over some of his duties. It has not yet been announced whether the ultimate solution will be to place the railway section or the Public Works Department under a Board, as recommended by Mr. Robertson, and thereby to free the existing Public Works Member for the charge of a new department to include Revenue, Agriculture and Irrigation, or to appoint a sixth Member of Council for the existing Revenue and Agriculture Department, but it is quite clear that one or other of these courses, or something very much like them, will have to be adopted at a very early date. The first mentioned arrangement would no doubt be the cheapest, but the second would involve less dislocation of the existing system of administration. The appointment of a sixth Member of Council is already provided for by Act and lies within the discretion of the Secretary of State. The heavy university legislation, now under preparation for introduction in Council, next cold weather, is an additional reason for not further postponing the reform.

A meeting of some interest was held at the Town Hall last Tuesdy. It was to celebrate the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, an association devoted to the translation of the Christian scriptures into every imaginable language and their dissemination throughout all lands including India. The occasion was remarkable for the spectacle it afforded of two such high officials as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and the Legal Member of Council taking public share in the proceedings, and declaring their personal sympathy with the movement. A few weeks ago the Lieutenant-Governor-elect of Bengal gave expression to very similar views, upon a Simla platform. The point insisted upon, in each of these cases, was the growing interest which the educated classes of India are taking in the religion of the ruling race, and the benefit likely to be derived from their closer acquaintance with it.

August and September are always the season of dances in Simla, and this year has been no exception to the rule. Last Friday Lady Tupper gave a charming entertainment of the kind in her pretty house, Oakover, which has the, in Simla, rare possession of a really admirably laid walnut-wood floor. On Wednesday the House Committee of the United Service Club were "At Home" to a dance at the covered tennis court. Invitations also are out for a dance at Kennedy House, given by some Simla ladies who have veiled their identity under the dainty title of "The White Moths." The annual Masonic Ball takes place at the Town Hall on the 15th, and there are private dances on 7th and 18th, besides another United Service Club dance at the end of the month. The Children's Fancy Dress ball at Viceregal Lodge takes place on the 14th.

Madame Alice Gomeys gives her farewell concert to-night, at the Town Hall, and next Tuesday afternoon takes place a concert at Auckland House in aid of the Christian Missionary Society.

The Simla Amateurs are meanwhile busy with rehearsals at the Gaiety Theatre. On Saturday evening next they stage the musical farce "Crazed," at matinee prices. On 10th they commence the performance of the comedy "Mrs Corringe's Necklace," which is to be repeated on the evenings of the 10th, 12th, 14th, and 16th. The Opera "Les Cloches de Corneville," is to be put on in the evenings of the 22nd, 23rd, 26th, 28th, and 29th, also in the afternoon of the 24th.

Mr. Pederson's picture exhibibition opened, yesterday in the supper room of the Town Hall. It includes a large painting of the interesting procession which takes place annually in the capital of the principal Rajah of Java, when this chief proceeds in state with the Dutch Resident and a great company of court ladies, soldiers and officials from one of his palaces to the other. There are also a number of spirited sketches in black-and-white and colours, of scenes, figures and buildings, from the Malay Archipelago, Siam, Ceylon and Southern India.

On the 17th the Viceroy presides at the annual prize distribution at Bishop Cotton's School. On the 18th is a meeting of the Legislative Council. The Simla autumn races are fixed for October 6th and 8th.

There has been some illness of late in the station, but everyone will be glad to hear that both Lady Curzon and Lady Lawrence are now convalescent.

RETIREMENT OF A SIND OFFICIAL,

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

RAO BAHADUR ALUMAL TRIKAMDAS BHOJVANI, B.A., Acting Educational Inspector in Sind, retired on pension on the 5th instant after a service extending over 35 years. A resolution of Government states :—During this long period the Rao Bahadur, has held a position of responsibility and of especial difficulty in the Province of Sind, and his career has been marked by ability, tact, uprightness of character, and impartiality of administration, which have won for him the good opinion of all with whom he has been brought into contact. His Excellency the Governor in Council desires to place on record his appreciation of the long, faithful, and valuable service rendered by Rao Bahadur Alumal to Government.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

BARELY a week has elapsed since Parliament rose for its long vacation, and already Mr. Chamberlain is exhibiting eagarness for the coming fray. At least so I interpret the letters which, through the medium of those convenient correspondents who are always writing to ministers, he has given to the world this week. There is, I am bound to say, another theory less flattering to the Colonial Secretary. These little epistles in which he points out how different the state of the country now is from what it was in the days of Sir Robert Peel's reform, and seeks to show that his proposals do not mean any increase to the Food Bill of the working classes are by his enemies regarded not as indications of impatience to be at his foes but as signs of distress. Free Trade or no Free Trade, this at any rate is at present a free country, and we can believe either of the two explanations as suits our inclinations; and inclinations count for so much in politics. We all like to think that in these matters we are guided solely by reason and that we are free from bias. Mr. Winston Churchill, for example, is on the side if not of the angels at any rate of the intellectuals. "None of the protectionists," he observes in a letter to "a Yorkshire working man," "have ever written a book in England which commands authority as a scientific work, and on the other hand the free trade position has been stated over and over again in some of the finest and most elaborate works that the English intellect has ever produced." But after what we have seen this week it would be unfounded to assume that the "English intellect" is entirely on the side of those who oppose Mr. Chamberlain. On Monday was given to the world a manifesto by what seemed to be the whole of our most eminent teachers of economics going dead against the scheme put forward by the Colonial Secretary. I cannot give all the names, but the signatories include Professor Bartable of Dublin, Professor Edgeworth of Oxford, Professor Marshall of Cambridge, Mr. Leonard Courtney, and Mr. Edwin Cannan. These gentlemen express the opinion that any system of preferential tariffs would most probably lead to the reintroduction of protection into the fiscal system of the United Kingdom, that the suggested arrangements, far from promoting amity, may engender irritating controversies between the different members of the Empire. They further deny that an increase of imports involves the diminished employment of workman in the importing country, and are equally emphatic in disposing of some other points on which doctors differ. Accompanying the professional manifesto is a letter from another competent expert, Mr. L. L. Price, setting forth at length the reasons why he has abstained from adding his signature. Professor Foxwell, of University College, London, has since explained why he cannot agree with the views expressed prematurely, as he thinks by his brother economists, and Professor Hewins at still greater length canvasser their position from the standpoint of a believer in preferential tariffs. Professor Hewins, who until quite recently was, I believe, in the Free Trade camp—at any rate he belonged to a great Liberal Club—writes with the zeal of a convert, and it is rumoured that he is the author of the series of elaborate articles that the "Times" has for some week past been publishing from an economist. Apart from this little quarrel between the high priests of the economical cult, political interest this week has been absorbed by the proceedings of the important Congress of Chambers of Commerce which is assembled at Montreal. These proceedings necessarily included a discussion of the fiscal question, and it is satisfactory to notice that for once at all events the fact that India is a portion of the British Empire was not lost sight of.

THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

THE DIVISION ON MR. SHACKLETON'S MOTION.

An analysis I have made of the division that took place last week on the Lancashire attempt to get the Indian cotton duties repealed shows that the majority—98—consisted of 89 Conservatives and Liberal Unionists, eight Liberals and one Nationalist. To his credit be it said one Lancashire member, Colonel Blundell, voted against Mr. Shackleton's motion. Mr. Balfour is also a Lancashire member, but he is not entitled to any special praise—he could not help himself. He was bound to oppose with his vote a proposal that was rejected by the Secretary of State for India acting on behalf of the Government, Mr. Chamberlain and several other Ministers, who took good care not to listen to the debate, helped to swell the majority against the Shackleton resolution. Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, of course, gave his vote on the same side, as did Sir William Rattigan, but the names of Sir Edward Sassoon, Sir Henry King, and Sir Lewis M'Iver do not appear in the division list. Perhaps they were amongst the fortunate individuals who had fled to the moors before the debate took place. At all events I do not think they can be classed among the members like Sir Charles Dilke, who were at Westminster, but declined to vote one way or the other. At all events, I did not see them in the House or its precincts throughout the sitting. The Liberals who went against the member for Clitheroe were, to mention them alphabetically, Mr. James Caldwell, whom you know, I think, in India as a modest and retiring globe-trotter, the Master of Elibank, who by the way has an interesting if rather excursive letter in Wednesday's "Times" on some Indian topics; Mr. Fuller, who will be remembered as a member of Lord Elgin's Viceregal household; Sir Wilfrid Lawson, whose presence reminds us that he is the last of the Parliamentary wits as Mr. Gladstone was the last of the great Parliamentarians to embroider his speeches with Latin quotations; Mr. Herbert Roberts, the serious plodding son-in-law of that political swashbuckler but not unkindly man, the late Mr. W. S. Caine; Mr. Herbert Samuel, whose friends have high hopes as to his political future, and Mr. Osmond Williams, who sits for the constituency, which the Welsh Parnell, the late Mr. Tom Ellis, represented, but of whose existence I must with great humility confess I was not aware previous to his rather cheeky speech of yesterday week. The solitary Nationalist who went into the ayes lobby was Dr. Tompson, member for North Monaghan. The minority—30—consisted of 19 Liberals (Messrs. Atherley Jones, Henry Broadhurst, W. R. Cremer, Sir William Dunn, Sir Michael Foster, Messrs. Harwood, Seale-Hayne, C. H. Hemphill, George Lambert, T. O'Connor Lough, A. B. Markham, Russell Rea, Richard Rigg, J. Bryn Roberts, W. S. Robson, Shipman, Theodore Taylor, Alexander Ure, and D. J. Wilson); two Labour members); "Will Crooks" and Mr. Richard Bell, (four Conservatives); (Sir Francis Sharp Powell, Sir John Rolleston, Colonel Kemp, and Mr. Winston Churchill); and five Nationalists (Messrs. Devlin, Jeremiah MacVeagh, John Murphy, T. P. O'Connor, and James Kelly). The tellers (who do not vote) were for the Government—Sir Alexander Acland Hood and Mr. Anstruther; for the amendment Mr. Shackleton and Mr. Herbert Whiteley (Conservative). A propos the "St. James's Gazette" observes :—"A significant comment on the amount of interest taken by the Liberal party in the affairs in the Empire is supplied by the emptiness of the Opposition front bench during the debate on the Indian Budget. Not a single leader of the party, unless Mr. Hemphill can by courtesy be so described, thought it worth while to hear the Secretary of State for India make his annual statement with regard to the finances and general condition of the great Dependency." It is not my business to defend the Liberal leaders but, in the interests of accuracy I may point out that the 'St. James's Gazette' is not quite correct in its facts. Mr. Seale-Hayne heard the Secretary of State make the whole of his annual statement, while the ex Solicitor-General for Ireland did not appear upon the scene until some time after Lord George Hamilton had been on his legs. Moreover this is obviously a matter in which neither side can afford to throw stones. For the greater part of the time occupied by the noble lord not one of his colleagues in the Cabinet was present, and Mr. Balfour did not even look in for a single moment.

(Concluded on page 6.)

LORD NORTHCOTE'S LEAVE TAKING.

DRIVE THROUGH THE CITY.

DEPARTURE FROM BOMBAY.

THE popular demonstration which was associated with the departure of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote on Saturday afternoon shows clearly that the many expressions of good will which have been accorded to his Excellency during the past few weeks are the outcome of a general emotion and not merely the sentiments of private individuals. The circumstances which have attended their Excellencies' departure are unique. On the one hand Bombay may congratulate herself upon having supplied so important a part of the Empire as the Commonwealth of Australia with a Governor-General; on the other hand there is not the least doubt that Lord Northcote's administration has earned him thousands of friends in the Presidency, and that the news of the curtailment of his regime was received with general regret. The spirit which has been associated with Lord Northcote's administration could not have been better expressed than it was in the statesmanlike farewell which he gave to the city and the Presidency in his speech at the Byculla Club on Thursday evening. In the many functions which he has attended during the last fortnight he has shown that he has maintained a keen interest in all the details of the life of the Presidency, and there was completest sincerity in the valedictory greetings which were showered upon him as he drove through the city on Saturday afternoon. It has never fallen to the lot of a Governor of this Presidency to leave Bombay in the monsoon season, and there were indications yesterday that the departure would not be favoured with fine weather. To guard against the contingency of rain Mr. Kemball, the Executive Engineer, and his staff, who were responsible for the excellent arrangements made at the Apollo Bunder, had taken care that the tastefully executed shamiana erected there should be as far as possible waterproof. The shamiana was intended to accommodate about nine hundred persons, and when their Excellencies entered it quite that number of people had assembled there to bid them farewell. The usual arrangements were made within the shamiana. The whole of the communities of the city had representatives in the brilliant gathering which occupied the seats. The shamiana itself was sufficiently attractively decorated to be worthy of a little description. The arch of the entrance was surrounded by the Royal coat of arms, accompanied by the crest and motto of the Northcote family. The Municipal colours employed were yellow and white, and the posts of the structure were ornamented with the star of India. Gay steamers and bannerets fluttered from the top of the structure. Inside the arrangements usually made on such occasions were carried out. To the right of the entrance was the guard of honour of the North Staffords, to the left was a special enclosure for ladies, to the right again accommodation was made for the business and mercantile communities, and to the left nearer the Bunder steps the officials and professional dignitaries of the city found accommodation. The interior of the shamiana presented a brilliant and animated spectacle.

Prior to driving to the Bunder his Excellency with Lady Northcote, the members of his staff and the guard-of-honour from the Bombay LightHorse made a circuit of the native town and of the principal thoroughfares of the city. On the way the carriage was several times stopped in order to accept of the homage of several native gentlemen desirous of garlanding his Excellency. The Bunder was reached about a quarter past one o'clock. Assembled in the vicinity of the shamiana was a large concourse, and a hearty cheer was raised as their Excellencies stepped from the carriage. At the entrance of the shamiana their Excellencies were received by Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, General Sir James Willcocks, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon Sir James Monteath and the Hon. Mr. Fulton. His Excellency inspected the guard-of-honour of a hundred rank and file of the North Staffordshire Regiment under the command of Captain Scott, and amid the strains of the National Anthem their Excellencies then turned to bid farewell to their many friends assembled to meet them. This task occupied a quarter of an hour, and as the company seemed loth to part so did they seem loth to leave when enveloped in flowers their Excellencies reached the end of the line. The scene was affecting when his Excellency stepped into the launch, and three rousing cheers were given for them by the whole of the company assembled. Then as the boat hook was passed out from the little Indian Marine launch Wren her moorings were cast the band of the North Staffords struck up "Auld Lang Syne" and the guns of the land saluting battery boomed out the Governor's salute. Far out into the stream the Governor bowed his acknowledgements of the cheers of those who were watching from the shore, and when the mail boat, gaily adorned with fluttering streamers was reached the crowd still remained watching. It is doubtful whether ever before so keen an interest has been taken in the departure of a Governor from the city of Bombay. If there were no other indication the scene at the Bunder on Saturday afternoon proved conclusively that their Excellencies during their stay in this Presidency had gained the affection of all classes.

Amongst those present were: HH the Maharaja of Kolhapur, HH the Maharaja of Dhar, HH the Nawab of Jangira, HH the Mahar Jam Saheb of Bednagger, HH the Thakore Saheb of Limdi, the Chief of Kagal, the Chief of Mangrol, the Chief of Jahor, the Chief of Rajpipla, Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, Commanding; the Hon Sir Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Bart, the Hon Sir Lawrence Jenkins, KCIE, Chief Justice of Bombay; the Hon Sir James Monteath, KCIE, member of the Governor's Council, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy the Hon. Mr. E. M. Fulton: member of the Governor's Council the Right Rev James Macarthur, DD, Lord Bishop of Bombay; Mr R K Kennedy, Commissioner, Southern Division; Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie, Chief Secretary to Government Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments; the Hon Mr Justice Hamilton Tyebji; the Hon Mr Justice L P Russell the Hon Mr Justice N G Chandavarkar; the Hon Mr Justice H Batty, the Hon Mr Justice H F Aston the Hon Mr Justice Jacob, (all of the Bombay High Court; Rev Dr Mackichan, Vice Chancellor of the Bombay University, Mr W L Harvey CIE Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, the Hon Mr W C Hughes, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, the Hon Mr S W Edgerly CIE Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, Secret and Separate Departments, Mr H G Gell Commissioner of Police Bombay, Mr J L Jenkins, Commissioner of Customs the Hon Mr John Tate the Hon Mr J M Dick the Hon Mr Basil Scott, Advocate-General the Hon Mr E Gillis Director of Public Instruction; Mr J C M Brandon Accountant-General, the Hon Mr Younghusband Commissioner Central Division Surgeon General William McConaghy, Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay Mr E Gray Collector of Bombay Mr W T Morison Secretary to Government the Hon Sir Raymond Duffell, The Very Rev the Archdeacon Scott, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, Mr Leslie Crawford, Sheriff of Bombay; Viscount de Wrem, Consul General for Portugal; Herr Hinrich Jahnichen Consul for Austro Hungary; Mons. Maxime Gerard, Consul for Belgium; Mr Otto Seiler, Consul for Chili; Mr G B Johnston, Consul for Denmark; Mons Louis Pierre Vasion, Consul for France; Signor Giovanni Gorla, Consul for Italy; Dr. E. F. Underwood, Consul for Liberia, Mr J G Bendien, Consul for Netherlands, Mr F W Bickel, Consul for Norway and Sweden, Mr W F Hamilton, Consul for Siam, Mr. W. T. Fee Consul for United States of America; Mr. John Zuterbier, Consul for Brazil; Mr. Cowasji Dadabhoy Ruttonji Vice Consul for Persia Brigadier General R. M. Greenfield, Deputy Adjutant General, Bombay Command; Commander H. S. Black, Port Officer, Bombay; Lieutenant G. M. Porter, R. E., Mint Master Bombay; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Milne, Assay Master Bombay; Colonel H C E Luard, Inspector-General Supply and Transport, Bombay Command, Lieutenant-Colonel M A T Collis, Acting Principal Grant Medical College, Lieutenant-Colonel H W Boyd, Physician St. George's Hospital Colonel Cubison of the 21st Bombay Infantry; Colonel Light of the 17th Bombay Infantry; Major G C Broome, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Major C E Byrne Deputy Assistant Adjutant General Major Lyle of the North Staffordshire Regiment Major Dyson Major Curtis, P. M. O., Captain Carrington Captain MacDonald, Captain Liston I. M. S Captain Farewell, Lieutenants C E John A

Sharp and G T W Oliver; Mr E F Nicholson Government Solicitor; Sir Bhalchandra Krishna; Prince Samatsingji Pallora the Hon. Mr Doji Abaji Khare; the Hon. Mr Vithaldas Damoder, the Hon. Mr H S Dikshit; the Hon Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola the Hon. Mr. Chuttlal Venilal; the Hon. Mr. C. H Setalvad; Mr A. K. Leslie, Mr. James McDonald; Sardar Narayen Saheb Vinchurker Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas; Mr. J Sanders-Slater-Chief Presidency Magistrate; Mr. Rustomji Mr. warji Patel, Acting Chief Judge Small Cause Court; the Rev. E. N. Hill, Presidency Chaplain; Mr N M Wadia C.I.E; Mr A M T Jackson, Secretary to Government Educational General Marine and Ecclesiastical Department; Mr H S Lawrence Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps; Professor O V Muller; Mr J McNeil, ISS Special Collector; Mr T J Strangman Mr M R Jardine Mr E B Raikes; Mr C P B Young Judge Small Causes Court; Mr Kursondas Chabildas Presidency Magistrate; Mr H C Kurlavala, Collector of Income Tax; Mr Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji; Mr N A Moos Mr M H Hakim Judge Small Causes Court Mr S G Jayakar Acting Oriental Translator; Mr L Morgan Assistant Accountant General; Mr G P Nullet Mr Balkrishna Vessudew Pandurang; Mr R P Lambert Deputy Commissioner of Police; Mr Showbridge of the Public Works Department; Mr F D Spen Mr Haji Usul Haji Ismail Mr R W Dunlop Mr Abdul Hoosein Adamji Peerbhoy Kazi Mahomed Murgey Mr Mahomed Ali Mirza and others.

THE ROUTE OF THE PROCESSION.

The Mayo Road, to the west of the Secretariat, was the scene of some excitement from 11-30 a. m. on Saturday, when sowars of the Governor's bodyguard, with their glittering lances, posted themselves at short intervals in the compound. All the upper corridors of the Secretariat were filled with clerks and others, who were assembled to see the Governor's procession start from the premises. At 11-50 a. m., the Bombay Light Horse, under the command of Captain Cuffe, rode up and took up a position opposite the Secretariat. On their right stood a detachment of the Governor's body-guard.

As the clock struck 12, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote entered the first state carriage, drawn by four horses, and were accompanied by Captain the Hon. Greville and Captain M. Bayford. In the second carriage drawn by two horses, were seated Major Beevor, Captain Crawford, Capt. Meynell, and the native aide-de-camp. The procession immediately started, the first carriage being preceded and followed by members of the Light Horse, followed by the sowars of the Governor's body guard. As their Excellencies left the Secretariat, they were greeted with cheers by the spectators, and during their subsequent journey to the Bunder were accompanied on horseback by Brig dier-General Sir James Wilcocks, Commanding the District, while the mounted police escort, which preceded the procession, was headed by Mr. R. P. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police. There were but few spectators in the Queen's Road until the Marine Lines railway station was reached. Close by the Byramjee Jejeebhoy Commercial Institution, the boys of which stood in array in the footpath, a momentary halt was made under a white cloth scroll, spanning the road, with the inscription—"God bless his Excellency Lord Northcote, true patron of higher commercial education." A young lad, K. P. Engineer, stepped up to their Excellencies' carriage and presented bouquets, which were graciously accepted. The entire school building was decorated with flags and bunting in honour of the occasion. Further up in the Queen's Road, the premises of Messrs. Laurie and Marner, near the Parsee Fire Temple, made a pretty display of flags. Still further on, the Adamjee Peerbhoy Sanitarium made another pretty display, the boys of the school attached to the sanitarium, who were drawn up in the footpath, cheering their Excellencies as they passed by. As the procession turned into Girgaon Road past the Allbless Bang, they were pleased to notice a scroll, spanning the road, with the inscription—"The loyal Maratha community wish long life and prosperity to Lord and Lady Northcote." Further on in Churney Road, near the Prathna Samaj Mandir, where the girls of the Lady Northcote Orphanage were temporarily accommodated, another halt was made. A girl named Rukhmani presented their Excellencies with flowers and bouquets, and recited a Gujerati song in their praise, a translation of which in English was handed to their Excellencies. Messrs. Ruttonsy Muljee and Kessowjee Nathu Sailor had made the arrangements for the convenience of the children of the Orphanage. Large crowds had assembled in Churney Road, and displays of flags and bunting were liberally made from one end of the street to the other. The procession then turned into Grant Road, along the entire length of which up to the Jamsetjee Hospital the scene was one of great excitement and animation. Thousands of people occupied the footpaths, and the display of flags and white scrolls, which spanned the roads, lent a festive appearance to the spectacle. Among the latter were to be seen inscriptions of hearty good wishes to their Excellencies, such as "Bombay will never forget Lord and Lady Northcote" "Please do not forget the loyal Marathas, Good by" "Congratulations from the Dawoodi Borah Jamat." "the Dawoodi Borahs wish Lord and Lady Northcote long life, success, and prosperity. Good-by." Near the Parsee Theatre in Grant Road another halt was made, and Mr. E. E. Kurwa and Rao Bahadur Vandekar made presents of flowers and bouquets to their Excellencies. From the Two Tanks to the Jamsetjee Hospital the roads were taken possession of by a surging sea of humanity, among whom the greatest excitement prevailed such as is observable on the day of a great national festival. Near the premises of the Coronation Club in Hoozria Street, another temporary halt was made, and Khan Sahib Shaik Ibrahim Hafiz presented flowers and bouquets to their Excellencies. Under instructions received from H. H. the Aga Khan, Kamaria Ismailbhoy, ably supported as he was by Mr. Jumabhoy Janmahomed, had put forth his best exertions in making adequate preparation in honour of their Excellencies from one end of Bhendy Bazar Street to the other. Near the J. J. Hospital, the carriage was stopped by the loyal followers of H.H. the Aga Khan, Kamaria Ismailbhoy and Mr. Juma Janmahomed garlanded their Excellencies and wished them "bon voyage" in the name of their chief, the Aga Khan. Along this part of the route were to be seen white scrolls with the inscriptions—"The followers of H. H. the Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., wish long life and prosperity to Lord and Lady Northcote," "Farewell to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote," "God bless Lord and Lady Northcote," "Pray tell the King-Emperor that the followers of H. H. the Aga Khan are happy," "Long live Lord and Lady Northcote." More exciting still was the spectacle all through Bhendy Bazar down to Pydhonee and Mumbadevi. Near Phool Gully the display of complimentary inscriptions was loyally continued—"Don't forget the loyal followers of H.H. the Aga Khan," "Bon and safe voyage to Lord and Lady Northcote," "The followers of H.H. the Aga Khan bid good-bye to Lord and Lady Northcote." In the Khadevi Road, which was reached at 12-45 p. m., flowers were showered upon their Excellencies from the upper galleries of the house of Mr. Boorunchand Panalal. At the turn into Cruickshank Road from the Money School, flowers were presented to their Excellencies by Aga Mahomed Mirza Mahomed Shirazee, while a scroll, spanning the road, displayed the inscription—"Heart-felt blessings from the loyal Persians to Lord and Lady Northcote." Near the Cama Hospital, all the nurses stood in the footpath and showed their goodwill for Lady Northcote. Near the Municipal offices was displayed another scroll with the inscription—"Long live the sympathetic Lord and Lady Northcote. Good-bye." In Hornby Road, opposite the statue of Dr. Blaney, the girls of the Goculdas Tejpal School stood in the footpath, and one of them, Miss Ruttonbai Gordhandas Goculdas, presented flowers to their Excellencies.

The boys and girls of the Sir Jamsetji Parsee Institution greeted their Excellencils with loud cheers as they passed by. The troops stationed near the Flora Fountain played the National Anthem as the procession drove up at 1 p. m., and near the Bombay Club, their Excellencies were greeted with tremendous cheers, which were repeated to the eclo as far as the National Bank premises. Another halt was made at the Elphinstone College, where Miss Burn, Miss Bhandarkar and Miss Kairack made presents of flowers to their Excellencies.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The military arrangements in connection with the departure of Lord Northcote were admirably carried out by Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks and the officers of the District Staff. The route from the Flora Fountain right up to the Bunder was lined with the troops in Garrison, both European and Native and the Bombay Volunteers. About noon the different regiments fell in at their quarters and marched to the spaces allotted to them, and by 1 o'clock there was an unbroken line of troops from the Bunders to the Flora Fountain with a dense mass of spectators at their rear. The men of the 21st Bombay Native Infantry were drawn up near the Flora Fountain and their single file on either side extended to the University Clock Tower. They were dressed in summer clothing, and were under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Cahusac. From the Clock Tower, the line was taken up by the troops of the 17th Bombay Infantry under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Light. They covered the Esplanade Road as far as the Elphinstone College. Then followed the Bombay Volunteers, under the command of Captain Owen, who were drawn up from the Elphinstone College to the Wellington Fountain. Next came the North Staffordshire Regiment, under the command of Major Lye and their file extended as far as the Watson's Annexe, while the road between that building and the shamiana at the Bunder was lined by the men of the Royal Garrison Artillery, under the Command of Captain Steffe.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 6.

The following has been published in district orders:—His Excellency the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, has much pleasure in publishing the following extract from a letter dated Bombay, 4th September, from Lord Northcote:—"May I ask you to convey to the officers and men who took part in yesterday's farewell ceremony, the expression of our hearty thanks for all the trouble they took on our behalf."

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on Saturday says:—In consequence of the relinquishment by the Right Honourable Henry Stafford, Baron Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B., of the office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies the said Office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies devolves, in virtue of the provisions of Section LXIII of the Act 3rd and 4th of William IV Cap. 85, upon the Honourable Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I., as the Senior Member of Council, and he takes his seat accordingly.

The following Proclamation is published for general information:—

Whereas in consequence of the relinquishment by the Right Honourable Henry Stafford, Baron Northcote, G.C.I.E., C.B., of the office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies, and in virtue of the provisions of Section LXIII of the Act 3rd and 4th of William IV, Cap. 85, the said office of Governor of Bombay and its dependencies has devolved upon the Honourable Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I., it is hereby proclaimed that the Honourable Sir James Monteath has this day taken charge of the said office of Governor of Bombay and its Dependencies, and taken his seat accordingly.

The succession of the Honourable Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I. to the Government of Bombay and its Dependencies having created a vacancy in the Council of this Presidency, Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, I.C.S. has been appointed by the Governor in Council to be a temporary Member of the said Council under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

In pursuance of his appointment, the Honorable Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie has this day in the afternoon taken upon himself the excution of his office.

SANITATION IN BENGAL.

A MUNICIPALITY SUSPENDED.

THE Bengal Government has just given the patriotic party a fine opening by suspending the constitution of Santipur, a considerable town of over 30,000 inhabitants in the Presidency Division, whose Municipality has steadily refused to assent to the ultra-sanitary notions now so much in vogue. As far back as 1895 it appears that the Sanitary Commissioner reported that almost all the drinking water was exposed to sewage pollution, and though his representation took a long time to penetrate to the mind of the Municipal Board, in 1898 the Commissioners did resolve to make an effort to improve the conservancy of the town under the compulsory powers given them by the Bengal Municipal Act. The people however, being new to any action of this kind, began to raise objections, and the Commissioners forthwith dropped the proposed reform. Pressure was still kept up by the sanitary authorities, but their representations were confronted with the fact that, sanitation or no sanitation, the health of Santipur was above the general provincial average. The immunity, however, could not last for ever, and in September 1900 the town was visited by a smart attack of cholera, simultaneously with floods which made the state of the drinking wells roughly more malarious than ever. Between 1898 and 1902 the mortality has been steadily mounting till, from 20 per mille it has come to 42. However, the Municipal Commissioners had taken their line: figures like this were put before them in vain, and the successive representations of Commissioners, Sanitary Commissioners and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners produced so little effect that in May last they resolved that the compulsory sanitation powers should not be exercised. This seem to have proved the last straw and Mr. Bourdillon has suspended the Municipality for a year. Thus in a way the Commissioners have been defeated. The town will be cleansed after all, but they will have the satisfaction of feeling that the improvement has not been through their instrumentality; and no doubt public sympathy will be forthcoming for the men who for so many years have steadfastly resisted all official attempts to bring them to a sense of their duties "—Pioneer".

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA, SEPT. 5.

Saturday:—Pressure has risen slightly to briskly along the Himalayas in northeast India and Burma and has been steady on the east coast. conditions continue suspicious over the bay where however no well marked development has taken place during the past day. Light to moderate rain has fallen on the Burma Coast, showers in north East India on the Gangetic plain, the Satpuras Central India South India on the west Coast and the West Himalayas and sub-Himalayas. Colombo has received 3 inches, Gorakhpur and Moulmein 2 and half, Jalpaiguri, Sutna 2 and Allahabad inch. Rain will probably occur during the next 24 hours over practically the same regions and may increase on the Madras and orissa Ooasts.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH SEPT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. The barometer is about normal.

Winds are south-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations. The force has been fresh to strong in Orissa and Veraval, Ajmere, Neemuch and Aurangabad.

Temperature.—The mean temperature shows a tendency to rise generally. The maximum varied from 105° at Jacobabad to 79° at Belgaum and the minimum from 83° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy over nearly the whole country. Humidity changes are small.

Rainfall has been light, local, and scattered. The chief amounts received being 2·74 at Colombo and about an inch at Allahabad.

Weather is slightly favourable for scattered showers in the Bombay Presidency.

The mail steamer Arabia, which left Aden on the 31st reports having experienced up to longitude 52° E moderate to light variable winds and southerly swell; thence to longitude 71° E moderate to fresh monsoon cloudy weather, considerable decreasing sea and swell and frequent rain squalls; thence to arrival gentle north-westerly winds and passing showers.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL TETTER.

(Concluded from page 5.)

And with all due respect to Lord George Hamillton, it must be said that his speech, lucid as it undoubtedly was, was not so interesting as one of the yellow-backed novels with which the Prime Minister is said to beguile the tedium of his enforced attendance at that dreary House of Commons. By the unsophisticated, when a Cabinet Minister is absent from the Treasury bench during a sitting of the House, he is supposed to be wrestling with voluminous despatches or mastering the contents of ponderous blue-books! Where ignorance is bliss, &c. Not excepting that supposed busy hive "the City" there is no place in the Kingdom where there is more loafing done than at the House of Commons, and sad to say some of the greatest loafers are ministers of his Majesty. How thankful they ought to be that the provision of private rooms for ministers enables them to conceal their loafing from the vulgar public gaze.

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE'S SPEECH

Last week I had only time to make a passing allusion or two to the vigorous speech which Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree made in the somewhat rambling debate that followed Lord George Hamilton's copious exposition. In some quarters more friendly to South African colonists than to British Indian immigrants, a disposition has been shown to criticise the hon. member for exhibiting so much heat. But I do not think that those who heard the speech will be at all inclined to admit that he displayed more indignation than the circumstances demanded. There was no part of his remarks that were listened to on both sides of the House with greater attention, or so far as I could judge with more general acceptation. Indeed, I feel sure that if he had concluded with a motion condemning the action of those who, as he said have torn into tatters every pledge and promise made on behalf of the British Crown to the people of India for equal justice and equal treatment, and if all present had been free to vote irrespective of party considerations, there would not have been half a dozen against him. His case was of course in no small measure strenghtened by the unfortunate proposal to saddle India with a large part of the cost of the garrison of a country whose inhabitants are imbued with such a fine sense of imperialism that they treat a portion of their civilised fellow-subjects as if they were mere Hottentots and savages. That his objection amongst others was not foreseen is another illustration of the wisdom with which the world is governed and, as some would say, of the decline in the powers of the highly-favoured class from which hitherto our ministers have been almost exclusively drawn. Sir Muncherjee was not simple enough to accept the excuse put forward by the engregions Mr. Brodrick for refusing to give the Government of India an opportunity of expressing their views on the new charge of £786,000 until the whole thing was settled. He is not a Parliamentary griffin, and he was not to be put off with the fussy red tape plea of the danger of premature disclosure. The more intelligeble explanation, he observed, "would appear to be that, knowing full well that the universal voice, of India, official and non-official, would be raised in condemnation of the new burden, they came to their decision without consulting the Indian administration, counting on the futility of any subsequent protest." Some pregnant sentences penned years ago by the eminent statesman whose life is now, it is to be feared, fast ebbing away, are not altogether inapplicable to the strange notions entertained by Mr. Brodrick to what is due to the Government of India from the Government of England. Many years ago the position was reversed. The Indian Government for a similar reason to that advanced by Mr. Brodrick abstained from consulting the Home Government with reference to a certain legislative enactment, and they were sharply called to account. What Lord Salisbury then wrote in his despatch applies "mutatis mutandis" to the present case. "I cannot but hope," he said, "that your Excellency overrates the difficulty of keeping an official secret. The number of persons to whom your final recommendations need be made known is over small, and in case of any betrayal of confidence the offender could hardly fail to be defected. It would be little less than a scandal if your Excellency were unable to refor for instructio s to her Majesty's Government for fear of the subject matter of the reference leaking out." Ministers are more casual and mealy-mouthed in these days.

THE NORTHCOTE MEDAL

The Northcote Medal, founded by His Highness the Maharajah Bhavsinji, in commemoration of His Excellency's official visit as Governor of Bombay in 1902 to Bhavnagar, is one of the most pleasing and successful examples of the medallists' art I have ever had the pleasure of seeing. The obverse presents an excellent portrait of Lord Northcote, rendered with great refinement and dignity; and I am glad to say in the clothes of his familiar daily life, and not in the stiff unhomely trappings of State. The medal is struck in gold, silver and copper; and is to be awarded every year for proficiency in education among the students of the Bhavnagar State. The young Maharajah Bhavsinji has already given proof of his determination to follow the example of his father in maintaining the reputation of Bhavnagar as "a model Native State," and his selection of the present mode of commemorating Lord Northcote's Governorship of Western India, is not only to the credit of His Highness' intelligence, but a rare illustration of perfect good taste in so delicate a matter.

"THE MOSQUITO PLANT."

Mr. Charles Raymond, the dramatic author, in total ignorance of the recent correspondence raised by Captain Larymore, Sir George Birdwood and Dr. Prout on the subject in the "Times," writes to the Paris "Journal" describing a very simple means of combating the invasion of mosquitos. He says that during a long summer stay in Venice he effectually escaped these pests by garnishing his windows with pots of the plant of the family botanically known as "Ocymum Basilicum." "The Morning Post" in quoting the passage adds: "The experiments recounted in the 'Ke Bulletin' are decisive in establishing the fact that the mosquito is completely indifferent to the plant's presence." This is amusing? Kew simply published Dr. Prout's experiments in disproof of Captain Larymore's experience. It is true they were published with Sir W. Thistleton-Dyer's approval; but even if Dr. Prout's experiments were more convincing, until repeated more carefully and with the same results, it is quite unscientific and indeed absurd to fling in the airy way the "Morning Post" has done these very imperfect and hurried experiments of Dr. Prout's in the face of the experiences of Captain Larymore in Nigeria, Sir George Birdwood in Bombay, and now Mr. Charles Raymond in Venice. Even the unscientific reader can see that Dr. Prout's experiments with the 'Ocymum viride,' and his captured mosquitos were conducted under quite unnatural conditions, and are entirely of a negative character. They did not disprove Captain Larymore's statments; they simply did not confirm them; and with cuttings of the local Basil and imprisoned mosquitos that is only what was to be expected! Our duty is to swear neither by Captain Larymore nor Dr. Prout, but to test the worth of Captain Larymore's proposals by practical experiments conducted on absolutely natural conditions.

OLLA PODRIDA.

It is notified here that the Duke of Connaught "as Grand Master of Mark Masons of England and the Colonies" has reappointed Sir Laurence Jenkins as District Grand Master for Bombay for a further term of three years. Is Bombay regarded in Mark Masonry as a colony?

Oh, that War Office! According to "Truth," a girl in service in London, who had a brother serving in the Army in India, heard the other day, through a friend, that the brother had died in hospital last June. On August 7 she sent a telegram to the War Office inquiring if the news was true, and prepaying a reply. Up to the 17th she had received no answer. Somebody at Pall Mall must be very much at fault here. Nor is this all. The girl has since heard from her father that her brother died in June—the father having had the news last week from a sergeant in the regiment, so that even now he does not seem to have had any official intimation." After all what could a poor servant girl expect? Apparently the only members of her sex who find favour in the eyes of the bigwigs at the War Office are smart society ladies. But this is hardly the way to increase the popularity of the Army among the more respectable and self-respecting portion of the poorer classes.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THIS match was played on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday, and resulted in a victory for the Municipal team by 85 runs. The following are the scores:—

MUNICIPALITY.

Mr N Daruvala, b Cheetham	4
Mr Dadarkar, b Lumsden	10
Mr Vasaigara, b Cheetham	1
Mr D Daruvala, b McDonald	68
Mr Higgins, (captain) b Lumsden	1
Mr Manker, b Cheetham	1
Mr Kaka, b Stileman	6
Mr Vakharia, b Coombs Lumsden c	3
Mr Chinoy, b Stileman	0
Mr Valsara, b Lumsden	20
Mr Wadia, not out	2
Extras	12
Total	133

GYMKHANA.

Mr Cheetham (captain), b Bulsara	3
Lt Lumsden, b Kaka, c Wadia	6
Mr Aston, b Bulsara, c N Daruvala	11
Lt Langhorn, b Bulsara	0
Lt Arms, b Manker Bulsarac	13
Mr Burns, b Kaka	5
Mr Priestly, b Bulsara	0
Mr Powell, b-w b Kaka	2
Capt Mr Donald, b Bulsara	1
Mr Stileman, b Kaka	2
Mr Coombs, not out	0
Extras	0
Total	42

PARSEE GYMKHANA VS. RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

This match was played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground on Saturday. Ralli's team, who batted first, declared their innings closed after scoring 107 runs for the loss of 6 wickets. The Gymkhana, who had just an hour and a quarter before them to bat, did some rapid scoring, and knocked up the required number of runs in exactly an hour's time. Scores:—

RALLI BROTHERS.

W B Talpada, b Khansaheb	11
P H Davur, b Billimoria	2
B D Gagrat, c Vakil, b Pavri	27
E J Tavadia, b Billimoria	1
J Gonsalves, not out	37
S M Batliwalla, b Ashburner	14
R V Agasker, b Ashburner	9
J C Machliwalla, not out	1
D N Writer, M R Doctor, B B Unwalla } Did not bat	
Extras	14
Total (for 6 wkts)	107

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Dr M E Pavri, b Talpade	21
P H Vakil, l-b-w b Talpade	2
S F Commissariat, c Talpade, b Writer	49
J D Mody, c Unwalla, b Talpade	22
B M Billimoria, l-b-w b Batliwalla	16
J M Dastur, c Gagrat, b Writer	4
K K Ashburner, not out	8
M Khansaheb, J D Shroff, J M Kolah, J M Divecha } Did not bat	
Extras	1
Total (for 6 wkts)	123

REAL INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO VS. Y. M. C. A. B. TEAM.

This match was played on Saturday on the Y. M. C. A. ground and resulted in an easy win for the R. I. L. I. by 71 runs. Scores:—

Y. M. C. A. "B" TEAM

S F Pourcey, b Pinto	2
R Braxton, c E B D Costa, b Soares	0
R Phillip, c D'Mello, b Pinto	1
C Chapman, b Soares	1
R Lee b Soares	5
J E Fido, c and b Pinto	1
A Greene, c E B Costa, b Pinto	0
E Grennan, b Pinto	13
Atkinson, b Pinto	0
Simmonds, not out	2
C Andrew, c Soares, b Pinto	1
Extras	3
Total	29

R. I. L. I.

A da Silva, retired	2
D Rodrigues, c Lee b Chapman	5
G A Soares, b Atkinson	43
F D'Mello, c Simmonds, b Atkinson	3
J D'Costa, c and b Atkinson	2
R B D'Costa, c and b W Greene	10
S D'Silva, c Greene, b Atkinson	1
J Pinto, b Greene	7
C Fernandes not out	8
B P Bragance, b Greene	7
J B D'Souza, b Lee b Greene	0
Extras	10
Total	100

A NATIVE PAPER'S EXAGGERATION.

OFFICIAL DENIAL.

THE following Press "Communique" has been issued by the Government of India in the Military Department:—"The Indian Mirror," in its issue of the 29th Julyy, related a story of some Hindu drivers of No. 21 Transport Mule Cadre, who were said to have been dismissed for refusing to drive carts containing beef. Several other Indian papers have referred to the same stoory, and some have further exaggerated the case by stating that the men were called upon to handle beef carcases and the flesh of the cow. The actual circumstances were as follows: The duty referred to, and to which the transport drivers in question objected, was the driving of carts containing wooden cases in which were packed tins of Australian meat, supposed by them to be beef. For refusing to perform this duty the men were discharged, not merely as a punishment for disobedience of orders, but for the reason that, since they considered themselves unable to do the work required of them as transport drivers, they were avowedly unfit for employment in the Transport Corps. Military transport in maintained for certain purposes and drivers have to do certain work; no one is forced to enter that service, but if men do join it and wish to remain in it they must do the work for which they are engaged. If the work is not to their taste it is open to them to leave the service, and in this view the officer of the Transport Corps in question was right in treating a refusal to do the work of a driver as an avowal of unsuitability for that position, especially as there was absolutely nothing in in the nature of that duty which conflicted with either their religion or their caste."

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Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

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A HUSBAND WHO TURNED MAHOMEDAN.

The maintenance case of Annie Holt v. James Holt alias Mahomed Abdools, was called on for hearing at the Elgmore Police Court Madras on the 3rd instant. The accused was a Drummer in the 25th Regtment M. N. I and was pensioned about five years ago. He married the complainant at Bellary over 1 years ago and there were were children by the marriage. Of these the eldest, a boy, was not now with the mother, but she claimed maintenance for herself and for the other three children, one of whom was a girl of 14. It would appear that retiring from the Regiment Holt proceeded with his family to Kolar and worked in the Maurikappam Mines for about six months. They were staying at Rogers's Camp. The story of the wife was that one day about three years ago he gave her a rupee and asked her to go on to Bowringpett to her parents and promised to follow her. She accordingly went to Bowringpett, but her husband failed to turn up. She instituted enquiries at the Mines and ascertained that the accused had proceeded to Madras. She wrote several letters trying to ascertain his exact whereabouts. Subsequently she and her parents returned to Madras and discovered that her husband had turned Mahomedan and was living in Black Town. She had often been illtreated and starved by her husband. Her objection to go and live with her husband now was that she, being a Christian, could not be expected to live with a man who had turned Mahomedan and adopted Mahomedan dress. She was also afraid that he might compel her to become "gosha," in which case she would not be allowed to go out of her house She had not been brought up that way She was also afraid that the husband would make the chiidren change their faith.

Holt. alias Mahomed Abdulla who appeared in Court dressed as a Mahomedan was then put into the box and took his oath according to the form prescribed for Mahomedans. He denied that he had ever ill-treated his wife or deserted her on the Kolar Gold Field in the manner alleged but was forced to admit that upon a complainant made by his wife when he left her on a previous occasion half of his pension was remitted to her by the Pension Paymaster for a period of about six months. He left Kolar because he lost his appointmet and his wife was taken away by her parents to Bowringpett. He came to Madras from Kolar and wrote several letters to his wife asking her to rejoin him but got no reply. Both he and his eldest son lately belonged to the Madras Artillery Volunteers, and while they were in Camp together he once sent his son to St. Thoma's Mount to his wife with a request to come and join him. Beyond these he made no further attempts to get back his wife. He was perfectly willing to take back his wife and children and support them on his small pension. He had no intention of making her purdanashin, nor would he interfere with her or her children's religion. She could go to her own church while he attended the mosque. He had embraced the Mahomedan faith about three months ago.

Mr. Padmanabha Naidu, High Court Vakil, who appeared for the complainant stated that his client had no further evidence to adduce.

His Worship remarked that the only point to be considered was whether the change of religion by a husband was a sufficient ground for a wife to refuse to join him when he was willing to take her back.

Mr. Padmanabha Naidu contended that he had endeavoured to find authorities on the legal point involved in the case and had even consulted some of his learned colleagues but without much success. There were no English or American authorities on the subject, because the conditions of life in those countries did not permit of cases of the kind now before the Court occurring. The only case which he had heard of was the Ls Mesurier case which was reported in the Ceylon papers, but the case did not appear in the Law Report.

His Worship remarked that from what he had read of that case in the papers he believed there was a marriage by the husband, after he had changed his faith: so that that case stood on quite a different footing from the present one.

The Vakil pointed out that the latest amendment to Section 488 of the Code of Criminal Procedure empowered a Court to grant maintenance to a wife provided there was "just ground" for her refusal to join him. He argued that the reason assigned by Mrs. Holt in the present case was a just and lawful ground.

His Worship enquired if the Vakil could point to any legal authority to show that the change of religion by the husband had been held to be a sufficient ground for the wife refusing to join him.

Mr. Padmanabha Naidu said that he could not but suggested that as the case involved an important point of law the question might be referred to the High Court under the provisions of Section 432 I. P. C.

His Worship remarked that whatever Mrs. Holt's legal position might be, it was clear that he could not grant maintenance for the children. The father was legally entitled to the custody and guardianship of the children, Mrs. Holt was apparently not aware of her exact position. She seemed unwilling to part with her children, but the father had every right to them. Mrs. Holt, who did not appear to be an educated woman might be told the exact situation and consulted as to whether, under the circumstances, it would not be to her interests to have the matter amicably settled out of court.

Mr. Padmanabha Naidu said that no donbt the legal position was as His Worship had put it, and what was more, the father, according to law, had the right to determine the religion of his children.

The matter was accordingly adjourned for a week. In case no settement is come to between the parties within that time, the Court will then deliver judgment.

THE SINKING OF A CHINESE CRUISER.

News comes to hand as we go to press, says the China Mail of August 18th that the "Empress of India" (Captain Marshall), which arrived this afternoon from Vancouver and Shanghai, has been in collision with a Chinese warship. All the information we have been able to glean is that the "Empress" collided with the Wong Tai (Captain kee) and sank her the Captain and a large number of the crew being drowned. The Chief Officer of the Wong Tai has arrived in Hongkong, whence he telegraphed news of the disaster to the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs.

In Brassey's Naval Annual the vessel whose name corresponds with that given to our representative is the Huang Tai. She is a composite cruiser of 2110 tons, 1600 h.h., and was built in 1886. She carries a complement of 300 men, and was armed with three 7 inch Krupp guns, seven 40-pdrs., and six machine guns. She was 260ft. long, 36ft. beam, and had a draught of 20ft.

CAPTAIN MARSHALL'S STORY.

On being seen by a representative of the "Chin Mail," Captain Marshall stated that the collision took place between 11 and 12 o'clock last night. 'We were proceeding on our way from Shanghai, he said when the Chinese cruiser Hung Tai overtook us. When about to pass, the cruiser starboarded into the "Empress of India so suddenly that it was impossible for the Empress to get to starboard fast enough the result being that the cruiser struck her a glancing blow on the fore-end of the promenade deck. The cruiser slid along the steamer's side, apparently uninjured, except the damage done to her boats and greating, but on clearing the ship it ran up signals of gearing.

The Empress of India then lowered her boats and proceeded to the cruiser to find her in a sinking condition. The crew were taken off, through very reluctantly, and the cruiser settled down by the stern at 1-27 a.m., being then off Breaker Point S. 82 E. 15 miles.

'As many of the cruiser's crew as could be found were picked up, and the "Empress" proceeded on her voyage, and, on mustering the rescued men this morning. It was found that thirteen were missing out of a total of 184. As the night was fine and there were several junks in the vicinity, it is reasonable to suppose that most, if not all, of the missing were saved. Grave fears, however, are felt for the Captain, who positively refused to leave the ship. The Navigating Lieutenant and the Governor-Lieutenant who were on the bridge with the Captain also refused to leave, but were picked up afterwards.'

The "Empress" brought the rescued men to Hongkong and the matter was at once reported to the responsible Chinese authorities—"China Mail's August 18th.

A SOLDIER ASSAULTED BY HIS COOK.

SEQUEL TO A RECENT MILITARY ORDER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate Master Gunner McKenna, of the Royal Garrison Artillery residing at Colaba, charged Balu Francis, his cook, with assault.

It appeared that on Sunday the 23rd August the accused got leave from his master to attend a funeral promising to return at 5 p. m. He returned about 9 o'clock in the evening under the influence of liquor and the complainant was put to a good deal of inconvenience about his evening meal. In the evening Sergeant Major and Mrs Bates paid him a visit and when they left him about 9 p. m., the complainant went to the cook room to see if the accused had returned. He found him asleep and poured water on his face to wake him up. The accused got up caught hold of the complainant by the neck and hurled him down on the ground. He then sat on the complainant and struck him several blows with his clenched fists. The complainant's wife shouted for help to Mr. Bates who ran up to the place and released the complainant from the accused's hold. The complainant stated that he had just come out of the hospital where he had been under treatment for three months suffering from dysentery. He further stated that the Commander-in-Chief had of late issued orders warning every soldier of the British Army against assaulting natives on pain of severe punishment. He said he was afraid to do anything to the accused, lest he be made an example of for violating that order.

The accused stated in his defence that when he returned home he was under the influence of liquor; When his master came into the cook-room he first threw water on him and then assaulted him. Sergeant Major Bates also assaulted him, and when he ran away from the room the complainant followed him but could not catch him.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case observed that in any ordinary circumstance such an assault by a servant on his master would be a serious offence, but in his opinion this was a peculiarly serious assault not only by reason of its insulting character, but because the complainant was a British soldier, and as such, was exposed to most serious consequences in the event of his returning violence for violence. He was satisfied that neither the complainant nor Sergeant Major Bates had in any way assaulted the accused, or given him the least provocation for his assault. The Court could not accept the plea of the acc

FISCAL POLICY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON HIS PROPOSALS.

The following correspondence has passed between Mr. Boscawen, M. P., and Mr. Chamberlain:—

Tariff Reform League, 7 Victoria-street S. W,
Aug. 14, 1903.

Dear Mr. Chamberlain,—I have been asked by the members of the Literature Committee of the Tariff Reform League to draw your attention to certain statements with regard to your fiscal proposals which are constantly being made by the opponents of tariff reform both in the Press and at public meetings.

It is said in the first place that you propose to place import duties on raw materials coming into this country; and in the second place that your policy would involve "taxing the food of the people."

With regard to these statements I believe that the first is wholly false and that you have said so publicly on several occasions.

With regard to the second I have always understood that even if in order to give a preference to the Colonies duties were placed on articles of food now untaxed you had suggested that taxes might be taken off or at least greatly reduced in the case of other articles of food which are heavily taxed at present so that the general cost of living would not be raised.

My committee however feel that in face of the misrepresentations which have been so freely made a short and definite statement from you might be of the greatest value at the present moment and this is the reason why I venture to address you.

Yours very truly,
A. G. BOSCAWEN,

40, Prince's-gardens, S. W., Aug. 15, 1903.

Dear Mr. Boscawen,—I had hoped that the statements which I have already publicly made on the questions referred to in your letter were so definite that they could not be misunderstood nor misrepresented. As, however, you say that this is not the case, I have no hesitation in repeating them.

I have never suggested any tax whatever on raw materials, such as wool or cotton, and I believe that such a tax is entirely unnecessary for the purposes which I have in view—that is, for a mutual preference with our Colonies and for enabling us to bargain for better terms with our foreign competitors.

As regards food, there is nothing in the policy of tariff reform which I have put before the country which need increase in the slightest degree the cost of living of any family in this country.

I am yours very truly,
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

A correspondent recently forwarded to the Colonial Secretary a reprint of "The Times" report of the historic Goatacre meeting of Wiltshire labourers, held in January, 1846, at which attention was directed to the piteous conditions of the agricultural population under the Corn Laws and the Crown and Parliament were petitioned for the speedy relief of their extreme distress, and, at the same time, drew the right hon. gentleman's attention to the differences based on the report that the acute privations of 60 years ago would recur under his proposal. The report in question is being largely used in agricultural districts to combat what is described as a return to the days of protection, and has been reprinted in several provincial newspapers. Mr. Chamberlain replied as follows:—

Highbury, Moor Green, Birmingham, Aug. 18, 1903.

Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Chamberlain to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., and to say that the circumstances of the present day offer no parallel whatever to the period before the repeal of the Corn Laws. Since then the whole conditions of trade have been altered by railway, electricity, and other inventions. The working men have been organized and have obtain the vote, and the agricultural labour is himself a powerful factor in political matters. The condition of the country in the early forties was due to many causes quite independent of the Tariff, as is shown by the immense prosperity of such countries as Germany and Sweden, where the Tariff has been used to increase the employment of the working classes.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
J. WILSON

Mr. Chamberlain is spending the vacations at Highbury, where he arrived with Mrs. Chamberlain on Saturday. No definite engagements have been entered into by Mr. Chamberlain to address public meetings beyond the Glasgow meeting on October 6 and that at Newcastle on Tyne about October 30. It is understood that Mr Chamberlain will speak in Birmingham on fiscal policy later. Mr. Austen Chamberlain has arranged to address meetings of his constituen at Bromsgrove on October 13 and at Acocks green on October 20.

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman has arranged to begin the Lancashire crusade against Mr. Chamberlain fiscal policy at Bolton on October 16.

PROFESSORS OF ECONOMICS AND THE TARIFF QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—We, the undersigned, beg leave to express our opinions on certain matters of a more or less technical character connected with the fiscal proposals which now occupy the attention of the country.

One of the main objects aimed at in these proposals—the cultivation of friendly feelings between the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire—is ardently desired by us; and we should not—is ardently desired by us; and we should not—regard it as a fatal objection to a fiscal scheme adapted to this purpose that it was attended with a considerable sacrifice of material wealth. But the suggested means for obtaining this desirable end do not seem to us advisable, first, because there would probably be incurred an immense and permanent sacrifice, not only of material, but also of higher goods; and, secondly, because the means suggested would be likely, in our judgment, to defeat rather than attain the end in view.

First having regard to the prevalence of certain erroneous opinions to which we advert below we think that any system of preferential tariffs would most probably lead to the reintroduction of protection into the fiscal system of the United Kingdom. But a return to protection would we hold be deter mental to the material prosperity of this country partly for reasons of the same kind as those which as now universally admitted justified the adoption of free trade—reasons which are now stronger than formerly in consequence of the greater proportion of food and raw materials imported from foreign countries and the greater extent and complexity of our foreign trade. The evil would probably be a lasting one since experience shows that protection when it has once taken root is likely to extend beyond the limits at first assigned to it and is very difficult to extirpate. There are also to be apprehended those evils other than material which protection brings in its train the loss of purity in politics the unfair advantage given to those who wield the powers of jobbery and corruption, unjust distribution of wealth and the growth of "sinister interests."

Secondly we apprehend that the suggested arrangements, far from promoting amity, may engender irritating controversies between the different members of the Empire. The growing sense of solidarity would be strained by an opposition of interests such as was experienced in our country under protection and has been noticeable in the history of the United states and of other countries. Such an opposition of interests would be all the more disruptive in the case of the British Empire, as it is not held together by a central Government.

Our convictions on the subject are opposed to certain popular opinions with respect to which we offer the following observations:—

1. It is not true that an increase of imports involves the diminished employment of workmen in the importing country. The statement is universally rejected by those who have thought about the subject, and is completely refuted by experience.

2. It is very improbable that a tax on food imported into the United Kingdom would result in an equivalent—or more than equivalent—rise in wages. The result which may be anticipated as a direct consequence of the tax is a lowering of the real remuneration of labour.

3. The injury which the British consumer would receive from an import tax on wheat might be slightly reduce in the possible but under existing conditions very improbable even of a small portion of the burden being thrown permanently on the foreign producer.

4. To the statement that a tax on food will raise the price of food it is not a valid reply that this result may possibly in fact not follow. When we say that an import duty raises price we mean of course unless its effect is overborne by other causes operating at the same time in the other direction Or in other words we mean that in consequence of the import duty the price is generally higher by the amount of the duty than it would have been if other things had remained the same.

5. It seems to us impossible to devise any tariff regulation which shall at once expand the wheat-growing areas in the Colonies, encourage agriculture in the United Kingdom, and at the same time not injure the British consumer.

6. The suggestion that the public, though directly damnified by an impost, may yet obtain a full equivalent from its yield is incorrect, because is leaves out of account the interference with the free circulation of goods, the detriment incidental to diverting industry from the course which it would otherwise have taken, and the circumstance that, in the case of a tax on foreign wheat—English and Colonial wheat being free—while the consumer would have to pay the whole or nearly the whole cost the tax on all the wheat, the Government would tax only on foreign wheat.

7. In general, those who lightly undertake to reorganise the supply of food and otherwise divert the course of industry do not adequately realise what a burden of proof rests on the politician who, leaving the plain rule of taxation for the sake of revenue only, seeks to attain ulterior objects by manipulating tariffs.

C F Bastable (Professor of Political Economy at the University of Dublin).
A L Bowley (appointed Teacher of Statistics in the University of London at the London School of Economics).
Edwin Cannan (appointed Teacher of Economic Theory in the University of London at the London School of Economics).
Leonard Courtney (formerly Professor of Political Economy at University College London).
F Y Edgeworth (Professor of Political Economy at the University of Oxford).
E C K Gonner (Professor of Economic Science at the University of Liverpool).
Alfred Marshall (Professor of Political Economy at the University of Cambridge).
J S Nicholson (Professor of Political Economy at the University of Edinburgh).
L it Phelps (Editor of the Economic Review).
A Pigou (Jevons Memorial Lecturer at University College London).
C P Sanger (Lecturer in Political Economy at University College.
W R Scott (Lecturer in Political Economy at the University of St. Andrews).
W Smart (Professor of Political Economy at the University of Glasgow).
Armitage Smith (Lecturer in Political Economy at the Birkbeck College, Recognised Teacher of the University of London in Economics.)

Mr. L. L. Price, Fellow and Treasurer of Oriel College, Oxford, who was asked to sign the above letter, wrote as follows to Professor Edgeworth:—

Oriel College Oxford, Aug. 5, 1903.

My dear Edgeworth,—I have read carefully your proposed manifesto, which I return herewith. I regret that I do not find myself cautiously in sympathy either with the spirit or in the passages with the letter of the document. To append my signature.

Finally think that knowing the standpoint from which I have long regarded the future fiscal policy of this country and the anticipations I have for reasonable ascertained and publicly expressed of the imminence of the problems brought into by Mr. Chamberlain into the prominence given by a statesman possessing his experience of the wishes of colonial administrators, but in my opinion bound in any case to have pressed for more consideration before the lapse of a great interval, you could have supposed that I should endorse some expressions of your letter.

My reasons for not signing it, to state them as briefly as I can, are these:—

1. I think that, while you and your co-signatories emphasize, perhaps not unduly, the dangers and difficulties which must attend any departure from our present fiscal policy, you do not appreciate at any rate to the extent to which I do, the dangers and difficulties, which appear to me no less serious or inevitable, of maintaining the status quo in the new circumstances which have arisen.

2. I cannot but feel that you have fallen into the error, as it seem to me, of discussing and pronouncing upon a proposal before its details have been authoritatively made known. I hold that in this case the details (e.g., the particular imports to be taxed and the exact amount of taxation to be imposed upon them) are of great and, indeed of determining importance.

3. Your mistake, as it apear to me is shared by many politicians at the present moment and for this reason among others I think that your manifesto if I may rightly describe it by the character which I am sure it will be held to possess will be eagerly seized by those who wish to arrest the discussion by opposing a non possumus to the consideration of any scheme involving any departure from our present fiscal policy. I am certainly not prepared to adopt this attitude or to lend support to those who would assume this standpoint. I do not believe it possible to dismiss the question so easily or promptly; nor do I think that it would be for the permanent interests of the country or the Empire that this should be done. Most assurely, in my judgment, it is neither for the true benefit of the United Kingdom nor for the real advantage of economics that economists should at this juncture prematurely, as it seems to me, preclude themselves from the exercise of influence on the future course of the controversy, should they fail, as I anticipate they will, in an attempt to decide thus peremptorily the questions which have been raised.

I would readily sign a letter which contained an emphatic expression of opinion that, in view of the extreme gravity of the problem raised and of the many complicated issue involved in its solution, some at least of which economist might be expected to be able to appreciate more fully, and to judge more clearly and carefully, than the plain man or the ordinary elector, who is unlikely to possess the knowledge or command the leisure, requisite, it is desirable that before definite action is taken, committing the mother country or the Colonies or dependencies to a fiscal policy which might be difficult if not impossible, to reverse or modify materially, if once adopted, the matter should be exhaustively examined and impartially considered by a Royal Commission. But even if the electorate should, when appealed to pronounce in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's plan when its details are made known, must remember that the opportunity for consideration by a Royal Commission, by some other body properly constituted ad hoc, will not necessarily have passed; although I should prefer, and I imagine most economists would agree in this opinion that such to submission should be previous, and not subsequent, to submission to the electorate.

I am sorry to trouble you at this length. But I have thought it only right and due to you that I should state with some detail the reasons which prevent the from signing your manifesto. I do not think that its publication will turn the discussion of the question on to the lines which I should desire but on the country will rather help push it in a direction where the economist will be heeded solely for his value as a partisan and not invited to, assist as an impartial expert. I dare say that I may be in a minority among economists in holding these views, but I need not add in writing to you that, while I should be the last to give different weight to the opinions of those from whom I differ, I should not be led on that account alone to depart from the opinions I had formed with such care and deliberation as I could command.

Yours ever,
L. L. PRICE,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—In the list of signatories to a recent manifesto of economist upon the tariff question appear the names of two of my colleagues at University College. It might possibly be supposed, that the department of economics there was in some way committed to an approval of this document. I wish, with your permission, to prevent any such misconception.

There are three other members of the staff, at least, who would have an equal right with the two signatories to express an opinion upon the issues raised in the manifesto. I cannot say whether they were consulted or not, for the manifesto was sprung upon me so shortly before its appearance in the Press that I had no opportunity to confer with my colleagues. At any rate, they are not among the signatories.

Neither of the two gentlemen who have signed has been connected with the department of economics for half as many months as I have been years at the head of it; and I may, therefore, be excused perhaps if I am anxious that the department should not seem to be committed by their signatures to a course of action which seems to me ill-advised, and not likely to add to the reputation of the staff.

As long as I have the honour to be connected with the economic department at University College, there are two things it will never do in its official capacity. We shall never object to inquiry into any economic tradition, however popular or venerable; and we shall never pronounce, or appear to pronounce, upon any economic proposal coming from responsible persons until the details of that proposal are before us.

I am sorry to have to differ publicly from two esteemed colleagues with whom I have never had a word of private difference, but this is one of the many inconveniences of the procedure by manifesto which is forced upon us.

At the proper time and place I should be ready to give my views on the general question if invited. But, as the vital issues involved are more political than scientific, I do not think that economists have any right to attempt to prejudge these issues by a pronouncement which assumes scientific authority, though nearly every sentence is obviously and necessarily political.

It is worthy of note that, with scarcely an exception, the historical group of English economists declined to sign the manifesto. The fact, I venture to think, goes far to justify the position they hold as to the importance of historical study in economics.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
H. S. FOXWELL.

1, Harvey-road, Cambridge, Aug. 19.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

HOME.

CHARITABLE Bequests.—Mr. W. O. Hammond, of Dover, who died on May 17, has left bequests to various religious and charitable institutions amounting in all to £8,700.

Cricket.—Cricket has been much interfered with by rain. At Leyton, on Saturday, Lancashire declared their second innings closed with the score standing at 84 for one wicket, and won by 119 runs.—At Gelt enham, Kent were beaten by Gloucestershire by 219 runs.—Sussex, at Portsmouth defeated Hampshire by an innings and 20 runs.—At Taunton, Somerset beat Worcestershire by four wickets.—The matches at Nottingham between Notts and Middlesex and at Harrogate between Yorkshire and Derbyshire were left unfinished.—At the Oval on Tuesday, Surrey's first innings against Kent was quickly brought to a conclusion for 89, or 133 behind. Kent after batting up 311 for eight wickets, declared, and then dismissed their opponents for 82. Surrey were beaten by 292 runs.—At Cheltenham, on Wednesday, Worcestershire's second innings against Gloucestershire was finished amid interruptions from rain for 116 leaving Gloucestershire the winners by 109 runs.—At Sheffield it was found possible to resume the match begun on Monday between Yorkshire and Essex Yorkshire's first inning was completed for 118 and Essex replied with 106. The home team, after making 76 for three wickets in their second innings declared the closed and Essex in the time left for play lost eight wickets for 35 runs. The match was therefore drawn.—Hampshire opened their match against Leicestershire at Leicester scoring 177 then dismissed Leicestershire for 137 and obtained 63 for two wickets in their second innings before a draw was declared.—At Chesterfield Warwickshire completed their first innings against Derbyshire for 223, and disposed of the home team for 95. After losing a wicket for 13 in their second innings the visitors declared and captured six Derbyshire wickets before the close for 41 runs. The match was drawn.—No play was possible in the match between Middlesex and Lancashire at Lord's, and it also was drawn, so that out of six matches in the county championship fixed to begin last Monday weather conditions have only permitted two to be brought to a conclusion.

Education.—We publish an article on Mr. Mosely's Educational Commission which is about to proceed to the United States.

Fiscal Policy.—Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a letter from Mr. Boscawen, M. P., says there is nothing in the policy of tariff reform he has put before the country which need increase in the slightest degree the cost of living. Replying to a correspondent who had called his attention to the proceedings of the Goatacre meeting of Wiltshire labourers in January, 1846, at which attention was directed to the piteous condition of the agricultural population under the Corn Laws, he says that the circumstances of the present day offer no parallel whatever to the position before the repeal of the Corn Laws. After pointing out some of the changed conditions, he adds that the condition of the country in the early forties was due to many causes quite independent of the tariff, as is shown by the immense prosperity of such countries as Germany and Sweden where the tariff has been used to increase the employment of the working classes.

Ireland.—The Home Secretary has addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, by command of the King, a letter expressing his Majesty's satisfaction with the police arrangements during the recent Royal visit to Ireland, in token of which the King has authorized the issue of a medal to all officers and men who were on service in any place he visited.

Naval and military.—We publish accounts from special correspondents watching the Naval Manœuvres of the League of the Cross Cadets.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on August 13, Lord Lansdowne made statements regarding the Jaikaus, the Colonist journalists imprisoned at Shanghai, and Venezuela. The Commons' amendments to the Irish Land Bill were agreed to.—In the House of Commons, Lord G. Hamilton introduced the Indian Budget. He said that if the present sources of taxation were announced they would provide a surplus of £2,250,000; but the salt tax was to be reduced and the limit of exception from income tax raised, reducing the surplus to £550,000, this regardless that the Indian Government did not take favourable view of the proposal that they should contribute to the cost of maintaining troops in South Africa, and said that if both Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener objected to the scheme the matter would not be carried further. The usual financial resolutions confirming the Budget were agreed to. On August 14 the House of Commons passed the third reading of the Appropriation Bill, after a discussion ranging over various topics, which included the Education Act, Tariff reform, and the social unity of the House of Lords. Parliament by received the Bill and passed it through all its stages and after the Royal assent had been given to measures which had been agreed to by both Houses. Parliament was prorogued until November 2.

Police.—Mr. Whitaker Wright again appeared on Wednesday at the Guildhall Police-court and was at once further remanded until Monday next.

The condition of Lord Salisbury's health has lately caused considerable anxiety. On Saturday the King sent a sympathetic message to Hatfield from Marienbad.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Reid, the free-trade leader, has resigned his seat in the Federal House of Representatives as a protest against the action of the Federal Government in objecting a scheme for the redistribution of federal electorates in New South Wales.

Canada.—The fifth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire was opened on Monday at Montreal under the presidency of Lord Brassey. On Tuesday the Congress took up in the afternoon the consideration of the question of imperial fiscal policy. Mr. Cockburn, of the Toronto Board of Trade, brought forward a resolution recommending the adoption of a commercial policy based on the principle of mutual benefit, whereby each component part of the Empire would receive a substantial advantage in trade as a result of its national relationship, due consideration being given to the fiscal needs of each component part of the Empire. The resolution also urged on the Imperial Government the appointment of a Fiscal Commission, composed of representatives of Great Britain, the Colonies, and India, to study the whole question. The discussion was continued on Wednesday.—Mr. Borden, the Opposition leader, set forth his views in the Dominion Parliament on Tuesday in antagonism to the Government's Grand Trunk Pacific proposals.

Cape Colony.—In the House of Assembly, last week, there was a discussion, during the consideration of the estimates, on the labour question, in the course of which Mr. Merriman, Mr. Sauer, and Dr. Smartt urged the adoption of active measures to prevent the immigration of Asiatics, and the Premier undertook to make strong representations to the Imperial Government on the subject.

Jamaica.—The hurricane on Monday week was much more destructive than was at first supposed and the Governor has telegraphed to Mr. Chamberlain asking for the opening of a relief fund. The King has sent a message expressing his warm sympathy with the victims of the disaster.

Natal.—A new ministry has been formed, with Mr. Sutton as Premier and Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES.

Shipping Competition.—It is stated that the International Mercantile Marine Company has determined to wage commercial warfare against the Cunard Company more keenly than ever.

The Panama Canal.—The news has reached New York that the Panama Canal Treaty has been rejected by the Columbian Senate.

FOREIGN.

Austria.—King Edward arrived at Marienbad on August 13.

China.—The Chinese Government has after much evasion agreed to sign a commercial treaty with the United States which provides for the opening of a Manchurian port on October 8 the date of the final evacuation of Manchuria to which Russia has pledged herself.—Four reformers have been arrested near Shanghai.

France.—The funeral of many of the victims of the Underground Railway disaster took place on August 13 in Paris. The Premier and other Ministers were present.—The hearing of evidence in the Humbert trial was brought to a close on Monday and on the following day the Public Prosecutor began his address to the jury. On Wednesday the Public Prosecutor concluded his address, and M. Labori began his speech on behalf of M. and Mme. Humbert. M. Labori in the course of his address said that Mme. Humbert had confided her secret to him but has not permitted him to verify it and he could not therefore undertake to be guarantee for it.

Korea.—Our Peking Correspondent cut, telegraphing from Seoul describes the situation there created by the rivalry of Russia and Japan as serious.

Russia.—A Ukase was promulgated in St. Petersburg last week constituting the Amur and Kwantung territories into a special Viceroyalty, and investing the Viceroy with supreme authority over all branches of the civil administration, and over diplomatic negotiations regarding the affairs of the territories, together with the naval and military command. Vice-Admiral Alexeieff has been appointed the first Viceroy of the Far East.

The Congo State.—The British Minister in Brussels on Wednesday handed to the Belgian Foreign Minister a copy of a Note which the British Government has addressed to the other Powers signatories of the Berlin Convention setting fourth objections to certain features in the administration of the Congo State—the granting of monopolies and the employment of forced labour—to which Great Britain takes exception.

Turkey.—A Court-martial at Monastir, on Thursday week, condemned to death the gendarme Halim, the murderer of M. Rostkowsky and an accomplice, and the sentence was immediately carried out. A third gendarme was sentenced to 15 years' hard labour.—It was announced in the St. Petersburg Official Messenger of Saturday that Count Lamsdorff had telegraphed to the Russian Ambassador in Constantinople saying that the apologies tendered by the Sultan and the Porte for the murder of the Consul at Monastir were not adequate satisfaction, and formulating a series of demands. The Official Messenger also contained an intimation that a squadron of the Black Sea Fleet has been ordered to sail for Turkish waters.

Obituary.—Dr. W. S. Playfair; Lord Hertesbury; the Very Rev. J. Pryce, Dean of Bangor; Rear-Admiral Bogle; Sir C. J. Knyvett; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir E. Wheeler; Major-General Sir E. A. Stuart.

Yachting.—The result of the official measurement of Reliance and Shamrock III on Tuesday is that the American yacht is to give the challenger a time allowance of 1min. 45sec. This decision has had the effect of reducing the odds in the betting in favour of Reliance.—"Times."

THE AMERICA CUP.

THE FIRST RACE.

ONLY HALF THE COURSE COVERED.

The tebbing of the first announced race was that in an air so light that the course cannot be ended within the time limit. Reliance can get ahead and stay there, but so long as there was breeze enough for fair steerage way Shamrock III. made a good promise for a faithful performance in substantial breezes. At the start and the first half-bourne race in the History of the Cup has put excitement to a keener edge. After that the weather made a mockery of attempts at sport and only one boat reached the outer mark when the five and a half hours time limit expired.

Captain Wringe got the best position in the start, crossing to windward and a head 7½ sec. after gun fire at 11 o'clock. Captain Barr crossed 33 sec. late. with 3 sec to spare in the timed 2 minutes interval after the gun. A long and heavy dead roel of some distant storm was coming in from the south west. The yachts were sent out to beat fifteen miles on a course south west and the first long starboard tack lasted till 12 19. Reliance appeared to suffer much more than Shamrock III in having the wind rolled out of her sails, and she did not have the same ease in the water, her bulge forward overhanging badly and frequently, but in quieter lulls she was sailed beautifully, and very slowly worked out to Shamrock III.'s weather beam. The American's extra 2000 feet of sail was here supremely valuable in these conditions, Reliance has beaten Columbia and Constitution by miles and here Shamrock III. surpassed all my expectations so well wish the world's champion drifter. Wringe took a better full to drive Shamrock III through the hole, and hills and went out to the front through to leeward.

At long range the relative positions now became doubtful and not until Shamrock III. went on the port tack at 1219 was proof supplied. Reliance held her course and crossed the challenger's bow by perhaps forty yards, and then followed to the port tack. There Shamrock III pointed better, the sea not bothering her, and at 1246 Barr, fearful of losing the weather berth, brought Shamrock III getting a lucky slant tacked again to keep between the challenger and the outer mark. Barr then came on and obscured everything. A little later succeeded in block both boats were helpless, the defender making one whole turn favourably. She now crept further ahead and at two o'clock led by nearly a mile apparently on a breeze of her own, Shamrock III merely rolling in a calm. Reliance then set a reaching foresail and Shamrock III broke out a balloon jib, but these favouring zephyrs did not last veering more ahead, both boats making the owners attempt to go to winds ward under huge reaching jib topsails.

As the time for racing would expire at 4.35, all hope of completing the course was gone at 3.35, and then Reliance got a cracking breeze all to herself and ran to the outer mark alone, which she rounded at 3 h. 37 min. 20 sec., and then the race was called off.

I was with Sir Thomas Lipton all day, and at one time he seemed rather depressed, but soon regained his enthusiasm when he realized how little this showing interpreted. After the race was called off he said to me: "We are no worse for this. We have learned a little to this first meeting of boats, and the instruction has cost nothing. Yet I begin to believe you were right in saying that "Shamrock III.'s best performance will "Reliance" will be in a hardwind.

EXPERTS' OPINIONS.

Colonel Nelli of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, asked for his opinion concerning yesterday's race, said:—There was no chance to make a fair comparison. I have never seen such a flaky race even on the Clyde. In a steady breeze and against the roll of the sea the narrow bow of Shamrock III. would have told, while Reliance's sail plan is of value in light airs, which are usually aloft.

Mr. Iselin said: I cannot say that it was a fair test of the relative qualities of both boats. Reliance did well. My opinion of her is unchanged.

Mr. Herreshoff said, "To-days performance showed nothing in the work of the defender that was not expected. At no time was there a whole-sail breeze, nor an opportunity to show the best work of either boat."

Commodore Penchen, of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, remarked": —Shamrock III. had the best of the start, and kept the lead until the fog settled. After that the wind was fluky, and it became a question of luck. Up to that time Shamrock's sailing had been most encouraging.

Capt. Hank Haff expressed the opinion that Shamrock III, was not in the same class as Reliance when it came to drifting. He thought the cup was probably safe, but that there would be keen racing before the thing was settled.

Commodore Molesan, of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, said:—" It is quite clear that Reliance outclasses Shamrock III."

The opinion of Rear-Admiral Sotley was that Reliance was a wonderful vessel, and he thought she would beat Shamrok III.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—AUG. 21.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt G B Sanford B
Mr H W Carlyle C I E, B Cov
Mr C S Findlay B Cov
Mr C A C Streatfield B Cov
Mr C R Wilkinson B Cov
Mr G W Glayer B
Mr H W Merrick B
Mr R O Forbes B
Lieut Col S B Deane 2nd M Lancers
Mr J L MacO O'Leary M
Major A E Aitken 19th Bo I
Capt T A F R Oldfield Bo
Lieut J C Hathornthwaite 81st Bo I
Capt W S Prentis 29th Burma Inf
Major W Kirkpatrick D S O, 1st P I
Col F J Aylmer V C, R E
Lieut Col C T Robinson R A
Capt F A W Brown Army Ordnance Dept
Capt W E McKechnie I M S
Capt H B Muskin I M S
Lieut E S Maunsell I A
Lieut G R K Williams I A

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col F, G Attkinson 17th B Lancers 2 mo M C
Commander T H Heming B 1 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr T Emerson B Cov 1 week's furl
Mr W H Cobb B Cov 2 mo furl
Mr J C Neil B, 6 mo M C
Mr G Winmill B, furl to July 29 1904
Mr T G Acres B 6 weeks' M C
Mr H M Cox B, 1 mo M C
Mr B M Samuelson B, 1 mo M C
Mr R Richardson B, 5 mo furl
Mr C R Dun B, 5 mo furl
Mr J Sutherland B, furl to Dec 6 1903
Mr W R Jarry B, 3 mo M C
Mr W S Chambers B, 1 mo M C
Mr A Edgington M C, furl to Oct 31 1904
Capt F S Widdicombe 17th Bo I, 6 mo M C
Mr H Hart Bo, 2 mo M C
Capt G Frazer 6th Inf. Hyd Cont, 1 mo
Capt M M Maclean Indian Ordnance Dept, 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major J C Lamour I M S, B
Major S G Burrard B
Major A W Alcock I M S, B
Capt G Lesce-Jarringham B
Capt A B Drummond B
Capt B E M Gurdon C I E, D S O, B
Capt A B Battye 6th B Cav
Capt C D Mears 8th B Lancers
Lieut H E C Cowie D S O, B
Mr J P Thompson B Cov
Mr H U A Cosgreave B Cov
Mr T Emerson B Cov
Mr W H Lee B Cov
Mr E B Harris B Cov
Mr J H Kerr B Cov
Mr P Wyndham B Cov
Mr N W Parish B
Mr F E Down B
Mr C H Le Marchand B
Mr H O Dyson B
Mr C Crowdy B
Mr C B Drake-Brockman B
Mr C G May B
Mr E D C Smithe B
Mr H S Hartnoll B
Mr W Nathan B
Mr F T Paine B
Lieut Col R Pemberton I M S
Capt L H R Ames 23rd M Light Inf
Mr H D Radcliffe M
Mr L L Wickham M
Mr A S Keates M
Lieut Col H W Stevenson I M S Bo
Capt E O'Brien Bo
Capt J B Pocombill Bo
Mr R A Lamb C I E, B Cov
Mr J R Rickall Bo
Mr J A Waldager Bo
Mr H Murray Bo
Mr F McOscar sack Bo
Mr W G Sowerby Oo Bo
Capt C H B Lees 1st Sikh Inf
Lieut H A Jolliffe I A
Lieut A P Hughes Is. Gourkha Rifles
Lieut P Howell Corps of Guides
Lieut & Colsm 1st Dogras
Lieut H Phelps R I M
Engineer R Vincent R I M

The usual reports on the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawar for the year 1902-03 have been presented, and the Government of India, while recognising that the reports are quite satisfactory, have drawn the attention of the Punjab Government to Medical Officer's report relative to the milk-supply. In the event of its being decided to establish a dairy to supply the Asylum, Captain Dale, Director of Farms, Punjab Command, will be asked to advise.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

AFFAIRS IN THE BALKANS.

THE MACEDONIAN RISING.

We select the following telegrams from the mass which has been published during the week in reference to the state of affairs in the Balkans:—

THE MURDER OF M ROSTKOWSKY.

ODESSA, Aug. 11 "Time",—Prominence is given in Russian organs to a telegram from Belgrade to the effect that England has openly been accused by Bulgarians of incitement to the murder of M. Rostkowsky. The news of the murder has produced a feeling of intense indignations. Most Russian organs favour Russia's taking vigorous measures with Turkey. The Priet reprobates "standing on ceremony, any longer with Turkey. The "Odessa Listok," referring to the fact that M. Stcherbina and M. Rostkowsky were both foully murdered by Turkish Regulars, says:—

"This circumstance affords the best criterions of the discipline prevailling in the ranks of that Turkish army charged with the task of restoring order in Mecidouia. When Turkish Regulars in a town of fair size in view of the whole of Europe do not hesitate to attack the official representatives of a Great Power, one may imagine how they restore tranquility among the detested infidels in the hamlets and remote recesses of Macedonia. What guarantee is there that a third victim will not be shot down by an imitator of Ibrahim and Halim? At the instance of the Czar himself, Mr. Stcherbina's murderer's life was spared. But the Turkish soldiery put their own construction on this gracious act, and Ibrahim already has found an imitator. The Russian Government on the present occasion demands full satisfaction, the immediate and exemplary punishment of those on whom falls the responsibility for this villainous deed."

Without doubt, says the Listok, the Sultan will hasten to render the satisfaction demanded, but will an end thus be put to the chronic terror in the Near East? Certainly not. Turkey has fully demonstrated her utter incapacity to solve the Macedonian problem. In the interests of humanity and to avert serious carnage in the Balkans Europe must step in and take similar measures to those which she took in Crete. Only by international occupation will it be possible to extinguish the inflagration which has again broken out in Macedonia. Early or late. European intervention is bound come.'

Constantinople, Aug. 14 (Reuter),—The Court martial at Monastir yesterday passed sentence in the trial of the murderer of M Rostknowsky late Russian Consul at Monastir and his accomplices The gendarme Halim the murderer of M Rostknowsky was condemned to death, as was also mothea gendarmef or not having prevented Halim from committing the deed A third gendarme was sentenced to 15 years' inprisonment, while a fourth was acquitted A Turk who was passing at the time received a sentence of five years imprisonment for perjure. Two officers were condemned to degradation for having referred to the murdered Consul in insulting terms Halim and his accomplice were handed at five o'clock yesterday evening.

Contadtinople, Aug 13 Times —Some of the Embassies today demand that the Porte should give protection to the Consuls at Monastir in face of the excited state of the population who are demanding arms in order that the may attack the Bulgarians.

Salonica, Aug. 13 (Reuter),—A railway bridge 15 metres in length between Florina and Kenali was blown up at midnight yesterday A fresh discovery of explosives has been made at the Zebeftche Railway Station.

Berlin, Aug. 14:—The Kholnische Zeitug hear from Salonica that Boris Saravoff in person in directing the insurrection in Mecedonia and is now in the district to the South of Monastir. Proclamations announcing the independence of Macedonia and the establishment of a provisional government have been distributed in the villages.

RUSSIAN DEMANDS ON TURKEY.

It was announced in the St. Petersburg "Official Messenger" of August 15 that on August 11 Count Lamsdorff telegraphed to the Russian Ambatsador in Constantinople saying that the apologies tendered by the Sultan and the Porte for the murder of the Consul at Monastir were not adequate satisfaction and that demands should be made for the immediate and severe punishment of M. Rostkowsky's murderer and his accomplices; the production of positive proofs that the Vali of Monastir had been actually banished; and the instant and severe punishment of all the civil and milary officials responsible for the murder. In addition Count Lamsdorff demanded various disciplinary and other measures for the pacification of Macedonia. The dext day Count Lamsdorff communicated to the Russian Agent at Sofia the steps he was taking in the matter, but added that Russia's vigorous attitude towards the Porte was not to be interpreted by the Bulgarian Government or the Macedonian Committee as indicating any change in the political programme of the Russian Government. It would be a dangerous error on the part of the Bulgarians to consider Russia's present action as fostering the criminal revolutionary agitation of the Macedonian Committee, which calls for vigorous counteraction on the part of the Bulgarian Government.

Vienna, August 16 ("Times")—A part of the Russian Black Sea fleet is to be sent to Constantinople. A telegram to this effect has been received from Sebastopol by M. Zinovieff, who has doubtless been informed from St. Petersburg that the presence of the Russian warships is meant to lend weight to the demands upon Turkey formulated in Count Lamsdorffs despatches published by the "Official Messenger" of St. Petersburg.

Constantinople Aug. 15 "(Times").—The summary execution of the murderers of M. Rostkowsky is causing great anger among the lower classes at Monastir. The foreign consuls there are provided with military escorts, and their houses are guarded The Albanians are beginning to be restless again.

Sofia Aug. 16 ("Times").—There took placelyesterday a meeting of prominent citizens belonging to all political parties, at which the present situation in Macedonia was discussed. Those who were present decided to express their full sympathy with their struggling brothers in the provinces of Macedonia and Adrianople; to appeal to public opinion in Europe to demand of the several Governments the fulfilment of the promised reform for those provinces; to declare their readiness to give their moral and material support for the success of the struggle; to call upon the Bulgarian Goverdment to be a vigilant guardian of the national interest; and to invite all citizens here and in all communities of the Principality to offer pecuniary assistance to those who were struggling for their rights.

It is reported that on Aug. 15 a train carrying a battalion of troops was blown up by dynamite on the line near Salonica.

Sofia Aug. 15 (Reuter).—General Petroff the Prime Minister, who has just returned from a visit to the Macedonian frontier district of Dubnitza takes a somewhat optimistic view of the situation in Macedonia expressing the belief that the outbreak will be confined to the vilayet of Monastir were, he considers, the Turks will probably succeed in suppressing it.

MEMORANDUM BY THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT.

Sofia, Aug 16—The Memorandum of the Bulgarian Government on the Macedonian situation distributed yesterday to the foreign representatives here constitutes a refutation of the Turkish declarations that Bulgaria by seeding bands into Macedonia had encouraged the revolutionary spirit there and it proves that the cause of the revolution was the treatment of the Christian population by the Turkish authorities In the vilayet of Salonica the Memorandum asserts nearly all the Bulgarian notables, priests and school teachers in the towns of Salonica Serres Petritch Demirhissar Strumnitza Nevrakop Razlog Djumaia Kukuch Doiran Gheorgheli Vodana and Tikvesh have been imprisoned—or at least detained—and the names of the victims are stated.

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

The "Novoe Vremya" is of opinion that Russia is now in a position to compete more or less successfully with British trade and commerce in Southern as well as in Northern Persia. In Northern Persia, this country can, of course, the advantage of comparatively short, direct, and cheap communications, and Russian manufacturer and merchants possess a fairly complete knowledge of all the market requirements in that region. The Russian journal asserts that Russia has waged a long and obstinate struggle against British commercial competition in Persia, and since the advantages now appear to incline leaning towards this country, it is more than necessary that we continue to prosecute this commercial war with unflagging determination and energy. We must not for a moment leave out of sight the tireless vigilance and industrious activity and perseverance of our opponents in order to push and develop our economic interests in southern Persia, we established a regular line of steamers between the Black Sea and the Gulf. Instantly responsive to the challenge, the English have added a new line to their Gulf traffic, bringing the total number of their steamers trading in those waters to 20 and their annual voyages to 133.

There is no reason, however, why we should be discouraged by their competitive enterprise or the part of the English it should act, rather, as an incentive to the redoubling of our efforts to obtain a fair share of the Gulf trade. There are ways and means of holding our own against all competition, and these it is our immediate task to discover and devise. We are not, of course, foolish enough to believe that we shall ever be in a position to drive the British out of the Gulf markets. Our Main purpose is to gain a regular and firm footing in the Gulf ports, and, with that steady aim in view, we must be prepared to make some initial sacrifices. Our new liners are subsidized with 200,000 roubles per annum, but it may be necessary to increase this subsidy very considerably. The Persian Gulf trade is steadily and rapidly increasing, and, what is very important to remember, we command the advantage of being able to place on the South Persian markets certain commodities which England does not produce for export. What we particularly require now are highly trained, experienced, intelligent, and judiciously active and expert agents in all the Gulf ports. The Baghdad Railway will, we suppose, sooner or later, give the Germans an immense advantage in passing their merchandise down to the Gulf; but, before that comes to pass, we must have established our Gulf trade on an unassailable basis. The markets of Northern Persia are already and exclusively ours.

The "Novoe" Vremya also announces that the Russian Freight Insurance and Transport Company has concluded with the Oriental Freight Transport Company an agreement for the common organisation of operations of this kind at the chief points, not only in the south, but also in the north of Persia. The two companies, in making this arrangement, are seeking to promote the development of their network of agencies in Persia, as also of their business in the transport and insurance of goods forwarded from Persia to Russia and vice versa. In places where there are neither railways nor steamers the goods will be transported in waggons or on beasts of burden. New agencies will be immediately opened at Teheran, Urmi, Sabzivar, Nishapore, and several other points.

THE DISTURBANCES IN PERSIA.

The outlook in Persia is described in a telegram from St. Petersburg to the Cologne Gazette as very gloomy.

In spite of official assurances that the disturbances have been finally suppressed, the whole country is still in a ferment, and the Government, which has no means of restoring order, is powerless. On paper it has over 30,000 men at its disposal, of whom half are Reservists. Five thousand men form a garrison at Teheran the rest are in different provinces and on the frontier. More than a month ago the former Governor of Resht, Nasr-es-Sultaneh, who is still in Teheran, received an order from the Shah to collect up 30,000 Reservists and to lead them into Ghilan. His brother, whose names were given him in order to put down the insurgents. This command could not be carried into effect because the means for mobilisation were wanting. The officers commanding the troops at Kazbin was then ordered to bring his division to Teheran and place it at the disposal of Nasr-es-Sultaneh. The troop did not appear, but a message came from the officer commanding stating that his men had refused to obey him because they had not received any pay for several years. Another commanding officer sent a similar answer. The Government is now confronted with the necessity of increasing its troops by forcible levies—a measure which will probably unsettle the country still further. Events are imminent in Persia which may have serious consequences for the country. The causes of the disturbances are to be found not only in the fanaticism of the Persian and their hatred of the foreigner but also, and to an even greater degree in the bitter feeling engendered by unbearable economic conditions.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 6th September.

There will be drill as ususal at the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 8th instant.

By Order,
T. W. OUGH, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. on Saturday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	4	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	4	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	9	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	18	18	86
Same date last year	9	5	93

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort, Northern Fort, Southern and Esplanade	1	2	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	13
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	3	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Parwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	6	6	18
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	11	13	69
Total plague deaths to date	262,654	214,941	
Same date last year	11	7	103

To Cure Dog Ailments.

Eminent Veterinary Surgeons and Dog Fanciers (see Book on bottle) strongly recommend Condy's Fluid as a Certain Cure for Distemper, Mange, Eczema, Bites and Wounds in Dogs. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." All substitutes are inferior. Condy's Fluid is sold everywhere by all Chemists and Stores.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 14.

SIGHT FOR AGED EYES.

M. Jules Verne having at last consented to undergo an operation, his countless admirers will experience a good deal of anxiety until they hear that the eye-lens has been successfully treated. It sounds rather a heroic treatment for a man half-way through his seventysixth year, but upon that score there need be no fear. Twenty years ago Professor Mauthner, of Vienna, consented to treat a nonagenarian oculist for amaurosis. Here the condition was a good deal worse than in a case of cataract, for amaurosis involves total blindness in the eye affected, with no cause apparent to account for it. What was necessary was done by Mauthner, who, encouraged by his success, next attempted and effected the cut of a man aged 102, who had long suffered from the same affection. The battle between catract and the oculist is as old as time.

THE WHEEL OF KNOWLEDGE.

The Egyptians knew and combated the growth, not always without success, M. Jules Verne may be treated by either of two methods: There is the breaking up of the cataract, so that the aqueous humour of the eye may destroy it and there is the delicate removal of the hard opaque lens. The latter is the one more likely to be adopted for a man of novelist's years. There is hardly anything the oculist cannot do nowadays. Yet he does not forget that others before his day knew something of the science. The history of the greatest invention that aids him, the ophthalmoscope, is a standing lesson to all who imagine they have made a new discovery. The ophthalmoscope was invented by Charles Babbage over sixty years ago. He took his instrumento the leading oculist of the period in London. This gentleman did not think it had any special value, and it was dropped and forgotten. Ten years later Scientific Europe was ringing with the invention of Professor Helmholtz, which was to revolutionise optics. It did, but it was poor Babbage's ophthalmoscope over again. The credit of the discovery is Helmholtz's, but, unknown to him, Babbage had made an exactly similar instrument ten years earlier.

A STATE RACE.

Some to-day there are who will remember a match which aroused widespread interest, a match for a thousand pounds made between an Englishman living in Alexandria, named Frederick Smart, and Halim Pasha, uncle of the Viceroy of Egypt of the middle seventies. The horses were an English thoroughbred named Alabama; an aged helper the Quorn hunt, and an Arab horse ridden by Halim Pasha's head groom and Arab. The course was to a point 42 1-2 miles out of Cairo and back again. Mr. Reade, the English Consul, was judge, assisted by General Stanton. The horses ran gallantly, and did the half distance at a canal gallop. There the Englishman gave his horse a wisp over washed his mouth out without with stimulants, and gave him a short rest. The Arab galloped on and got a quarter of a mile. There was a good race until eighteen a miles from home where you could see Arabi Pasha and the English stand the rough going of the camel track, sprang a tendon. The Arab finished alone. Alabama after a few days rest was well again, and won many races. The Arab drooped and died shortly afterwards from a disease brought on by his too punishing exertions.

A SCIENTIFIC FRAUD.

The meanest mind knows that living raw surfaces will unite when placed together. The old school of fanciers in London made profitable use of this knowledge. Scientific London was thrilled by the appearance on the sale bench of rats whose tails grew from their snouts. The new variety fetched tremendous prices until the origin of the freak became known. All that has happened was that the sly villains had cut off the creature's tail, made an incision in its snout, fixed the rawends of the tail in it, kepthe rat tied upon a road until the two wounds healed, and the caudal appendage flourished bravely above the nostrils of the victim. Surely then, we neednot be surprised when we hear of a foot or so of cuticle being transferred from one portion of a man's body to another. A far more marvellous feat is the removal of a portion of the human brain. By the aid of the trephine, a woman was restored to health at the Royal Southern Hospital into whose brain a spike had penetrated two inches. Large portions of bone, and fragments of brain substance were removed, and she sudered no more afterwards than a slight affection of her sight.

EVERYDAY WONDERS.

The modern surgeon can restore the apparently drowned, he can cure curvature of the spine, even in adults; he can, by grafting, oblite rate the horrible signature of the rodent ulcer and lupus; he can cut away a diseased half of the body and save the healthy remainder. A curious case which did not find its way into the medical papers occurred a couple of years ago in the case of a famous athlete, William Maxwell, who, besides playing football for Stoke for several years, represented Scotland against England. By an accident he tore a bunch of muscles at the back of the knee, and these, in healing adhered to the bone. He was offered the choice of two alternatives—stiff knee for life, or a great effort to re-tear the muscles He chose the heroics, couturnes out in a League match with his cub, limped about until he got warmed to his work, then went pell-mell into the fray. Suddenly he felt a pang and a snap in his leg. Then they carried him off, and the papers reported that after so many minutes Maxwell retired injured. As a matter of fact, a very original surgical operation had been performed. Maxwell went home to bed, and did not get up again until his knee was as supple and osound as ever it had been.

TO WHAT END?

In spite of the discredit which attended the competitors in the preceding race, the military ride from Paris to Deauville has attracted a good deal of attention. What useful purpose can be served by the contest does not clearly appear. Nothing that any competitor in this race could ever hope to attain under the artificial conditions governing it, could be comparable with the journeys which the skilful horsemaster, to meet the necessities of his case, regularly makes. Before railways became generally used in South Africa, the Colonists, astride their scraggy, hard-bred native mounts, used to think nothing of covering five hundred miles in six days. And this was over roads which led through deep sands mountainous tracks, and all the hard going of country lacking made roads. There is an authenticated instance of a man riding 220 miles into Graytown, who, breakfasting, at his starting point at 6 o'clock on the Saturday morning was at his rendezvous by ten a.m. on the Monday morning.

MODERN DICK TURPING.

There are hunting men who must laugh at the fuss and excitement which attend these militiary rides. Such a man was Lord Spencer's uncle, the third Earl. He was a slovenly rider yet a perfect master of his horse and a bold and determined huntsman. He never had a horse that could not do all he asked of it, but he never exceeded the limit beyond which a merciful rider would hesitate to go. Yet it was his practice after leaving the House of Commons to ride straight to Pytchley, a distance of seventy miles ready for the meet of his hounds next morning. There was a matter of endurance about the feat for himself as well as for his nag for he had shoulder that had been so frequently dislocated in the hunting field that it would become displaced with the least jolt. Lord Queensberry after hunting all day with the Earl of Wemyss, once started off across the Cheviots for Kinmount on the Solway and rode the distance of 102 miles without rest But he had remounts by the way.

TWO CHARACTERS.

We were told, not long ago, of a performing bull which steeple chased in the most approved fashion, but of course without a jockey. That bull had a predecessor which did its steeplechasing with a jockey. The rider was the immortal Jommy Hirst, of Rawcliffe, in the West Riding, His mount was famous at many a hunt, and used to clear the stiffest country with the best of the equine hunters. At one time no meet of Lord Beanmont's hounds was Complete without Jemmy and his strange conrser. The Four-in-Hand Club would be surprised if one of their members turned up in Hyde Park to-day with his coach drawn by stags. That is what they would have expected, however, in the time of the eccentric Lord Orford. With his wonderful team of red-deer stags, nothing could live on the road with him, and event even the motorist of to-day world have had to put on racing speed to bear him company. All went well until one day, there happened to be a pack of staghounds on the road from London to Brighton, along which Lord Trford's picturesque team was merrily fleeting Ohere followed the strangest chase that ever mortal man witnessed. The hounds hunted the team and its owner hard to Newmarket, and with such a smash into the "Ram" yard the whole lot went, that there was no more coach left and little more of driver. Lord Orford took to horses after that.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dagfred, 659 tons, Captain P Salvesen, sailed on Saturday for Bangkok, &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Secunder, 1,073 tons, Captain C W Brebner, F R G S, F S A, will sail to day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Gisela, 2,640 tons Captain A Calabrese, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with a geral cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 782 tons, Captain R J Riekford, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Finch, Mr Bromley and 30 deck.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, 2,717 tons, Captain G Balsito, which arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Hongkong, 13th August, with a general cargo, and one cabin and 19 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain D L Nielson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain W S Goodridge, R N, Mr H P Burrow, Cal and Mrs Yale and two children, Major Tritler, Brig General and Mrs A A Pearson, 115 deck.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday the 27th and Monday the 31st August, should be regarded as Half weather working Days for steamers in the Dock. All other days from the 24th August to the 2nd September are to be regarded as Full weather working Days.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In Stream

R I M S Hardinge..Comdr A J G Pillard .....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast .....Quarle.....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie.....Commdr E J C Hordern .....R I M
Investigator.....Comdr T H Heming.....R I M
Torpedo Boat No. 100.....
Do No 102.....
Do No 103.....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPT. 5

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent.
Landaura	2157	Tipper	Zanzibar, &c	M M & Co
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda		The [illegible]
Ellora	1491	Forbes		M M & Co
Guina	1464	Kirkham		M M & Co
Apollo	1095	Macgregor		M M & Co
Alice (ship)	1054	Lopiquee		Jaquain
Shanmoor	2198	Raitu	Cochin	I F E Talbhoy
Bancoora	2193	Hill		M M & Co
Ogara	3433	Trousda		M M & Co
Shundara	2215	Forbes		M M & Co
Henzada	1341	Cunningham		M M & Co
Koninoor	1935	Mackinnon		T M & Co
N Macleod bq		Caders		Captain
Aeroella	1168	Horigon	P Gulf	M M & Co
Banca	3791	Ferguson		P & O Co
Sagun	837	Anderson		Bombay & Co
Katoria	698	Hirst		M M & Co
Shirley	2195	Satchell		Bombay Co
Bengal	2757	Phillips	China	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
4	Capri s	Balsito	Hongkong, Aug 13
	Aradia s	Leigh	London, Aug 14
	Dwarka s	Nielson	Karachi, Sept 3
5	Cardium s	Daniel	Satoum, Aug 9
6	Gwenna s	Nesbitt	Aberdeen, Aug 21

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Afghan s	Dexter	Mauritius
	Eden sp	Soutor	Singapore
	Egypt s	London	London
	Duara s	Rendall	Karachi
	Dagfred s	Salvesen	Bangkok, &c
6	Gisela s	Calabrese	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Secunder, Captain Brebner, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday:—
Steamer Katoria, for Persian Gulf.
" Capri, for China, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPTEMBER 4.

British India s. n. co s.s. Mowbasa left this afternoon.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 4.

Clan line steamer clan mcazies arrived this morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s.s. maria Valerie left Calcutta, for Bombay on the 14th instant and may be expected here about the 18th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s.s. Armand Behic left Colombo for Bombay on Sunday the 6th September and she is excepted here on Wednesday the 9th at 11. a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 5,

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bucrania s—20 bales wool Hirjee Govindjee; 35 bales wool C Nanjee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Hilarius s—104 bales cotton K Spooner and Co; 8035 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

Lonsdale s—2000 cwt mowrasseed Ernst and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bielefeld s—110 bales cotton Madrasawalla Sons and Co; 3013 cwt linseed and 4821 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

Johannesberger s—2000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers; 1017 cwt myrauollams, Jaitna Hurchund; 3013 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers; 434 bales cotton fly J C Toddywalla.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Culpeta s—501 cwt poppyseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sigrid s—1003 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—55 cwt poppyseed M M Abdullabhai.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—2½ cwt ivory M Framjee; 4 cwt ivory A Allarukhia and Co; 7 cases ghee A Ramjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—7 tons old iron Ahlick Nixon and Co.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 7.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY and the Hon. Mr. Justice JACOB.
Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1251—In person—Jehangir Manockjee Curseojee vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson—Part heard.

1248—Payne and Co—Jenabai vs Currimbhoy Ibrahim and others—Thakordas and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes

383,98—Shamrao and M—Vinaek Dhondiraj Biwalker vs Narotum Anandji—Payne and Co—Part heard.
72,03—Payne and Co—Parwatibai widow vs Marwadi Bilasirai Customal—Wadia and G.
151,03—Payne and Co—Kika Khoosal and another vs Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper—Mulla and M.
423,01—Khunderao S and L—Vasantrao Madhowrao vs Anandrao Gunpatrai and others—Little and Co.
732,01—Smethem B and N—Haji Khanoo Moosa vs Tulakchand Hakamchand—Crawford B and Co.
322,03—Thakordas and Co—Ahamedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Rahimtoola Somjee and others—Wadia and G.
138,02—Mansookhlal J and H—Mooljl jetha vs N U Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.
299-02—Payne and Co—The Radichi Aquine and Soda Federich vs Tejpal Godu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponment.
695,00—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Savalia vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ld—Dikshit and D.
455,02—Payne and Co—Mohonlal Karshan vs Gangaram Ramjee and others—Hiralal D.
671,01—Raghawaya and B—Hari Ualabh Lalchand and another vs Jamnadas Narandas and others—Edgelow G and W.
279,03—Edgelow G and W—Soonamal Gangaram and others vs Rutlonjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Bhashankor K and to.
68,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadaccova widow and another.
76,01—Bicknell M and M—Malvratan Pragdas and another vs Sadaccova widow.
333,02—Payne and Co—Shivshanker Gopaljee and others vs Jehangir Manockjee Contractor—Postonjee R and K.
740,02—Bhaishanker K and V—Amratlal Bhimbhoy vs Sunderdas Kerasdas Vaishnas—Edgelow G and W.
494,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdoola vs Fragjee Luxmidas and others—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
For Consent Decree.

608,07—Mulla and M—Dadoomiya bia Hirajee vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Mahomed—Payne and Co.
To speak to the minutes of decretal order.
193-02—Captain and V—Haji Guony Hajee Cooman vs Sulleman Joosab and others—Mooljee and Co.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

291,03—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Norwich Union and others Assurance Society—Craigie L and O
293,03—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Phoenix Assurance Co—Crawford L and O.
327,02—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Phoenix Assurance Co—Craigie L and O.
328,03—Matubhoy J and M—Jivraj Singji vs The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society—Craigie L and O.
117,03—In person—Dayakore'al widow vs Parwatibai widow and others—Matubhai J and H—For postponment.
53,02—Edgelow G and W—Kaikhosroo Manekjee Sethna vs Joshi Shivsanker Gopaljee and another—Payne and Co For post ponment.
358,01—Mirza and M—Hakimchand Bhoolajee and another vs Kanjee Vithajee and others—Payne and Co.
2,99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jacob Isao David vs The Collector of Bombay—E F Nicholson—For postponment.
303,02—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamshedji Nusser wanji Tata vs Runchordas Girdharedas and others—Postonjee R and K.
195,02—Smetham B and N—Hajee Khanoo Moosa vs Luckhmising Napoo and others—Bhaishanker K and G.
605-02—Dikshit and D—Govind Ramchundra vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.
523,95—Shamrao and M—Vaibai vs Godawribai and others—Payne and Co for postponment.
24,02—Payne and Co—Thakordas Sivjee vs Govind Visram and others—Unwalla and P for postponment.
16,03—Ardeshir H D and Co—Zanooboo widow vs Hiptoola abdoola Hoosein—Crawford B and Co.
486,03—Little and Co—Hiptoola Abdoolla Hoosein vs Vanoo boo widow—Ardeshir H D and Co.

BABY'S FUTURE

Something for Mothers to Think About

Lives of Suffering and Sorrow Averted

And Happiness and Prosperity Assured by

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills When All Else Fails.

Every child born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp and blood, becomes an object of the most tender sollicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence, it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest and most effective treatment available, viz., The Cuticura Treatment.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent, to cool the blood in the severer cases, are all that can be desired for the speedy relief and permanent cure of skin tortured infants and children, and the comfort of worn-out parents.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for annoying irritations and weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

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THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

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Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

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As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD

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The High Class
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SMOKING MIXTURE
HAS NO EQUAL IN QUALITY.
MILD, MEDIUM, AND FULL.
Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of ½lb. & ¼-lb.
PRICES: 2Rs. 8As. per ½-lb. 1R. 6As. per ¼-lb.
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of preparing and packing Tobacco ensures its freshness and condition, no matter how long kept or to what climatic conditions subjected, provided the tins are kept intact until required for use.
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PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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CAPITAL (paid up).....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 14,00,000

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Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowera Eliya,	Mombasa
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FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
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THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
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Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Mattra, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
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CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for some remittance 4 per cent. per annum
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2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
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F. D. STRANACK, Manager.
Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

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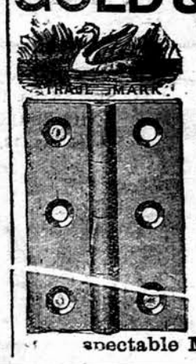

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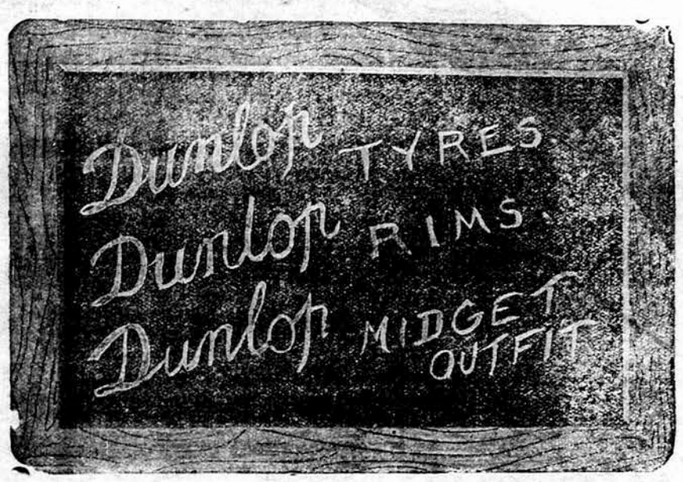

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

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The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

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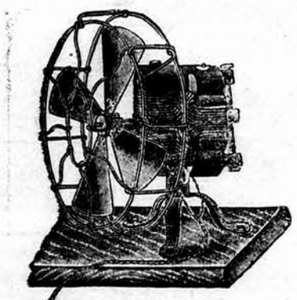

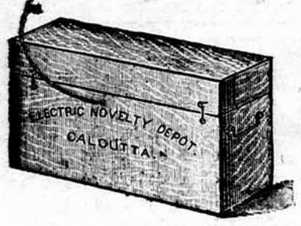

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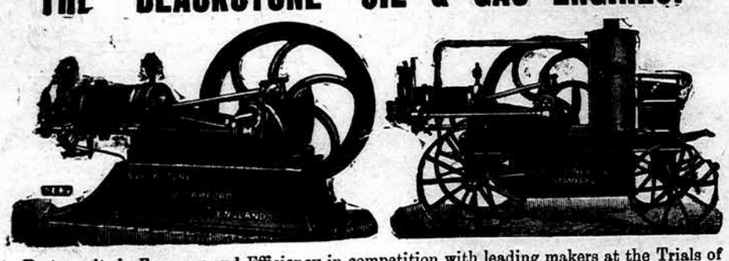

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Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

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COMPLETE IN CASE
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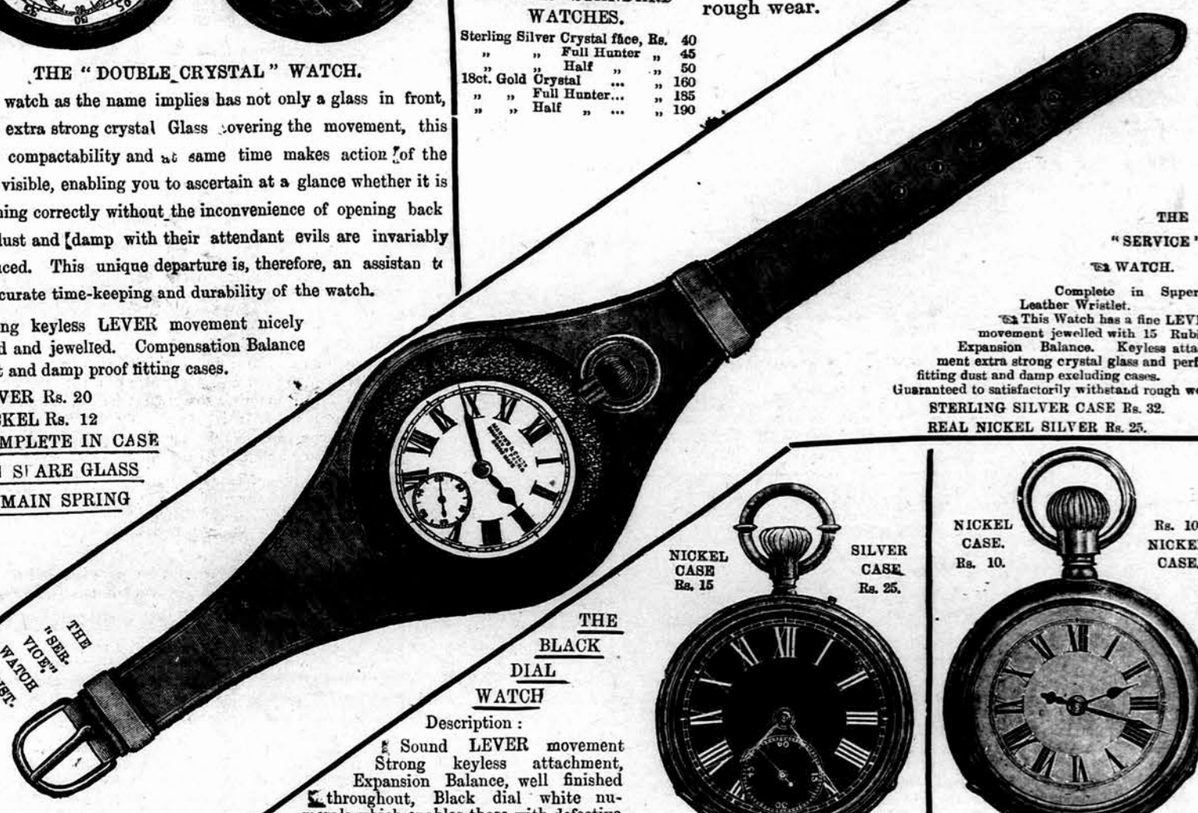

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☞ This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.
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Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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STORM AND PUNKAHPROOF

HANGING LAMPS,

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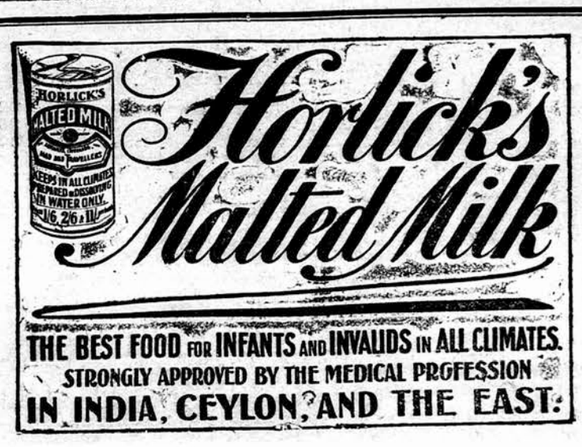
In the newest designs, guaranteed perfectly reliable, and much superior than "ANY OTHER LAMPS" imported to India

ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMPS ON VIEW!
Electro-plated Household Articles, Majolica Ware, Tea Kettles, Russian Coffee Machines and Glass Vases also kept in Stock!



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STRONGLY APPROVED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
IN INDIA, CEYLON, AND THE EAST.

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LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences, Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids.

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.
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GRIMAULT'S SYRUP
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.
Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGH COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

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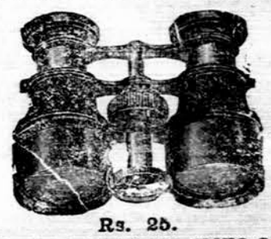
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



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